Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON Editor. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

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WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
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PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.

Terms of Subscription

Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance--$3 00 at the end of three months.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Five Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

☞Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid

Post Office, Wilmington.
NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENT.

Northern Mail, by Rail Road, is due daily at 3 P. M and close at 10 every night.

Southern Mail by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.

Fayetteville Mail, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

Fayetteville Mail, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

Smithville Mail, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.

Taylor's Bridge, Long Creek, Moore's Creek, Black River Chapel, and Harrell's Store Mail, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

Onslow Court House, Stump Sound, and Topsail Mail, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will practice in the Courts of
NEW-HANOVER,
BRUNSWICK,
SAMPSON,
DUPLIN, and
ONSLOW.
June 19, 1846 4 -tf

MANTUA-MAKING.
MRS. PRICE would inform the ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she will execute work in the above line, on reasonable terms. Residence over the JOURNAL OFFICE,
November 7, 1845

JAMES I. BRYAN,
Commission Merchant,
NUTT'S BUILDING—Next door to
[30-tf] *HALL & ARMSTRONG.*

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

MYERS & BARNUM,
Manufacturers & Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, Wilmington, N. C.

ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

JOHN HALL,
Commission Merchant,
One door So. of Brown & DeRossett's, Water-st
WILMINGTON, N. C.

New Fall and Winter
GOODS.
H. S. KELLY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.,
HAS recently returned from the city of New York, with a large and well selected stock of Goods in his line, to wit: Super super West of England, French, German, and American CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. all of the latest importations, embracing every variety of shade and color, which are most in favor; all of which will be made to order in a manner and style that cannot be surpassed in this or any other city in the Union. Having spent the last two or three months in the Northern cities, and acquired a thorough knowledge of all the latest styles of gentlemen's garments, and procured some of the best city workmen to assist me in trying to perfect the art and science of my profession, together with my own experience, I feel confident in assuring the citizens of Wilmington, as well as the surrounding country, that all who favor me with a call shall not go away dissatisfied as regards CHEAP GOODS or a PERFECT FIT.

I solicit the attention of the citizens generally to my fancy goods of the most desirable styles, consisting in part of rich fancy Scarfs and Cravats, plain and black; plain and seamed silk and satin Stocks; self-adjusting rich fancy Cravat Ties; Shirts, Bosoms and Collars of every style and quality; silk, cotton, woollen, merino and buckskin Under Garments; fall and winter Gloves of all kinds; Suspenders Handkerchiefs, Dressing Gowns; Hosiery; Cravat stiffeners; Umbrellas, &c. &c. All which will be SOLD CHEAP.

In addition to the above will be found a large and general assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, which consists in part of Dress and Frock Coats, Pants, Vests, Over Coats, Cloaks, &c. &c. Having made arrangements with one of the largest Wholesale Clothing Stores in New York, on such terms that will enable me to sell much cheaper than any one only manufacturing a few articles under his own eyes.

N. B.—My friends and customers will bear in mind that hereafter I shall adopt a new system. For cash there will be a discount of ten per cent. It would be well for cash customers to make it known, as in future I shall make a great difference between cash and credit. [October 30 1846.

$10 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th ult., his Negro boy BEN. He is about 17 years old; is well known about Wilmington; and formerly belonged to Dr. W. A. Berry, from whom the subscriber purchased him last spring. He is so well known about town, where he is believed to be lurking, that a more minute description is deemed unnecessary. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in the Wilmington Jail, or for his delivery to
DANIEL S. SANDERS.
November 6, 1846. 8tf

4500 LBS. N. C. Bacon Hams, a very superior article,
20 kegs N. C. Lard, from 80 to 100 lbs each, strictly prime and very white,
50 bbls. Canal Flour, half bbls. do.
Buckwheat, in boxes, kegs and barrels,
Mackerel, in kits, half-barrels and barrels,
Salmon " " "
Dried Apples, Dried Peaches,
Salina Salt, in bags and barrels, Sack Salt,
Crushed and powdered Sugar, &c For sale
N6 [8tf] by HOWARD & PEDEN.

J. ATWOOD,
PORTRAIT PAINTER,
FROM PHILADELPHIA,
WILL remain in town a few days; those who are desirous of their Family Portraits will please make early application. His Rooms are over Doct. Evans' Drug Store, Exchange Buildings. Nov 6, 1846. 8tf

Earthen, Glass, & China Ware.
THE subscriber has just returned from the northern cities with a full and splendid assortment of EARTHEN, GLASS AND CHINA WARE, of the latest and most fashionable patterns, which he offers on the most reasonable terms. It having been selected by himself, he has no hesitation in pronouncing his stock superior as to style and quality to any ever before opened in this market. J. H. OTHWELL.
South side of Market 3d door from Water st.
Wilmington, Oct. 10, 1846. 5-128d

MYERS & BARNUM.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Walking Canes, &c. &c.
RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, to their *large and splendid assortment* now receiving at the old stand of C. Myers, North side of Market street, which we offer at wholesale and retail, *cheaper than ever.*

Gent.'s Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, and Silk Hats,
of Bedlee & Costar's and Leary's Fall Fashion for 1846, a splendid article, just received, and a "few more left of the same sort." Please call and examine them. Also, a very large assortment of
Men's, Boys'. & Infants' Caps,
of the latest and most approved patterns. Gent.'s French soft Dress, Silk, Velvet, and Cloth Caps; Gent.'s French Guard do.: Blue and Black Spring Band, Palo Alto, Ringgold, Oregon, Oil Silk, Velveteen, Glazed Lawn, &c., &c.

Youths' and Boys' Caps
of every style and quality, from 12½ cents to $2.50 the largest assortment ever offered in this market, and at astonishing low prices. A beautiful article of Infants' *Cloth and Silk Velvet Caps*, to which we particularly call the attention of those wanting Caps for children. In fact, every article in our line we have a rich and full assortment, to which we respectfully call the attention of the Public, and warrant a genteel fit, and at Prices to suit the times.
MYERS & BARNUM.
Wilmington, Oct. 30, 1846. 7-tf

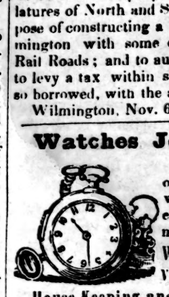
THE Subscriber would express his gratitude to his Friends and Customers, for their liberal patronage heretofore extended towards him in Wilmington. The same business will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of MYERS & BARNUM, at the old stand.
C. MYERS.

MANSION HOUSE,
(FORMERLY LITCHFORD'S HOTEL,)
OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE,
RALEIGH, N. C.
THE subscribers would respectfully inform the members of the approaching Legislature and the public generally, that since they have become proprietors of this commodious House, they have fitted it up in the most comfortable manner, and that they are prepared to accommodate about forty Boarders. The Mansion House is situated on Fayetteville street, in the most agreeable part of the city, and about three minutes walk from the Capital. Their terms will be moderate, and no exertion will be spared to render those who may patronise them comfortable.
MARTHA C. LINDEMAN & SISTERS.
Raleigh, November 6, 1846. 8-5t*

Real Estate for sale.

THE PLANTERS' HOTEL, with the Lot upon which it stands, situated south of the Rail Road Bridge, and now occupied by Thomas King.
HOUSE and BAKESHOP and LOT, North of and adjoining the same, now occupied by Mr. Augustine as Grocery and Bakeshop.
HOUSE and LOT on corner of Second and Brunswick streets, north of Rail Road.
HOUSE and LOT on Brunswick street, west of and adjoining the last mentioned House and Lot.
The above property will afford a safe and lucrative investment of capital. The property is now paying a good interest.
Terms—One-fourth purchase money in 90 days; negotiable note the balance, at one and two years, with interest from date. Purchasers to pay for papers. Apply to
WM. A. BERRY, M. D.
November 6, 1846 8-6t

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for the passage of an Act, authorising the Commissioners of the town of Wilmington to borrow $200,000, to be invested in the Capital Stock of a Company to be created by the Legislatures of North and South Carolina, for the purpose of constructing a Rail Road, connecting Wilmington with some one of the South Carolina Rail Roads; and to authorize said Commissioners to levy a tax within said town, to repay the sum so borrowed, with the accruing interest.
Wilmington, Nov. 6, 1846. 8-4t

Watches Jewellery, &c.

THE subscriber has just opened, selected by himself, with great care in the Northern cities, the richest and most extensive assortment of
Watches, Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, House-Keeping and Fancy Articles, &c.
ever offered by him, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.
N. B.—Watches repaired and cleaned as usual.
T. W. BROWN.
Wilmington, N C., Nov. 6, 1846. 8tf

NOTICE.
IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for the County of New Hanover, Fall Term. 1846, will be sold at the Court House door, in the town of Wilmington, on Monday, the 14th of December next, upon twelve months credit, with interest from the day of sale, 320 acres of land belonging to the minors of Wm. K. Devane, dec'd, lying between Black and South River, being the upper half of 640 acres, patented by John Anders in 1762, and adjoining the lands of James Murphy and others. Bond and security, approved by the undersigned, required of the purchaser.
T. D. MEARES, C. M. E.
Nov'r 13, 1846 9-tds

WANTED.
AN active young man to attend to a Hotel with Bar attached. To one that is disposed to consult the interest of his employer liberal wages will be given. Apply at the
N13. 9] JOURNAL OFFICE.

Notice.
APPLICATION will be made to the next session of the General Assembly for an act to remove all obstructions from the run of Rockfish Creek in Duplin County.
Nov'r 13, 1846 9-3t

SQUIRE'S
NEW LOTTERY OFFICE,
Petersburg, Va.
D. PAINE & CO., Managers.
PLENDID SCHEMES!!!
ATTENTION! Adventurers are requested to notice the following splendid schemes.—Those wishing to obtain Prize Tickets, are invited to apply personally, or by letter, to the subscriber. Don't forget!!! H. N. SQUIRE,
Bank St., Petersburg, Va.

SATURDAY, November 21, 1846.
Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class 47, 75 Nos. 13 drawn.

$32 000!

1 prize of	$12,000	1 prize of		$3.380
1 do	8,000	20 do		1.250
1 do	6,000	20 do		600
1 do	4,000	20 do		400

200 prizes of 200.
Wholes $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificate of package of Wholes, $110 00
do do Halves, 55 00
do do Quarters, 27 50

SATURDAY, November 28, 1846.
Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class 48.

$35,295!

1 prize of	$10,000	1 prize of		$2,500
1 do	5,000	2 do		2.000
1 do	4,000	2 do		1,700
1 do	3 292	20 do		1.500

Lowest prize $10 nett—two numbers $20 nett.
Wholes $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50
Certificate of package of Wholes, $100
do do Halves, 50
do do Quarters, 25

☞Remember in purchasing by the package, I always give in three tickets.
I have every day Lotteries from $1 to $20, and when a remittance is made to me, large or small, I will always invest in the most popular Lotteries on hand. The drawings sent, when requested, to all who order from me. The cash for all capitals can be had at sight. On all letters enclosing cash or prize tickets, the postage need not be paid.
Tickets in the above Lotteries are received, and all orders addressed to me will meet the most prompt and confidential attention.
Address, H. N. SQUIRE
Oct 16—5] Petersburg, Va.

Lost or Mislaid.
A BOND given by O. G Parsley and Rich'd Bradley, for the hire of two boys, John and Nat, the said bond given for $200, bearing date January 1st 1846, payable quarterly. There is a credit of $50 on the bond, also $100 paid beside, that the bond does not shew a credit of. This is to caution all persons against trading for said bond, also the makers against paying the same to any person or persons whatsoever, except the subscriber. I. PETERSON.
November 13, 1846 9-2t

Selling off! Selling off!
AT FIRST COST.
IN order to close our business in this place, we will sell our entire stock of clothing Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, and a great many other articles, at first cost. Now come and buy goods at 50 per cent. lower than you can buy them in any other store. Call at FRIDENBERG & BROTHERS,
Dawson's old corner, Market street,
Wilmington, N. C.
November 13, 1846 9-9m

NOTICE.
A FEW of the worst looking and BEST RAZORS, ever brought to this market, are for sale by HALL & ARMSTRONG.
November 13, 1846.

Extra Term of the Superior Court of Law
OF
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
NOTICE is hereby given to Attorneys, Parties and Witnesses, engaged in suits now on the trial docket of said Court, that an Extra Term of said Court will be holden at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on the first Monday in January next when and where they are required to attend, under the same penalties and forfeitures as for non-attendance at the regular terms of said Court. Teste,
O. ALDERMAN, Cl'k.
Novr 13, 1846 9-tIMJ
Chronicle and Commercial once a week till 1st Monday in January next.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina.
APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly to reduce the tax on Billiard Tables in the County of New Hanover.
Nov'r 13, 1846 9-5t

From the Maysville Eagle.

INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF GENERAL WORTH.

We have seldom heard an old soldier recount the history of his life, and "fight the battles o'er again" with greater sincerity, or more honest enthusiasm, than a friend exhibitey in our sanctum, on Saturday, while reading of the gallant conduct of his old chum, "Will Worth." They were clerks together thirty-five years ago, in Hudson, New York—clever, industrious, young men. Our friend, by no means, lacked spirit, but was of rather a quiet, business turn, while Worth was of a nervous, quick temperament, with a fiery eye, and restless disposition—daring, confident, and "independent as a lord." While thus employed, a recruiting sergeant—for it was in the early part of the late war with England—paraded the streets of Hudson, drumming up "young generals" to fight for "free trade and sailor's rights." Enough had transpired already to rouse to the highest pitch all Worth's martial ardor, and without a second thought, he became a soldier.

Worth's ancestry, our friend informed us, were from Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, a proud, bold stock, of high, and somewhat aristocratic bearing. Some of the family had intermarried with some of the noblest and bravest of the Indians of New England, thus uniting the best blood of the aborigines and of the primitive settlers of the Old Bay State. Worth, when young, to all the energetic and freeborn nature of the Anglo-American, added the roaming, restless, warrior disposition of the red man of the forest. With a broad forehead, high cheek bones, piercing eye, stout, athletic frame, quick, warm blood, and a brave and fearless heart—the war offered the opportunity to make of such materials, a valiant soldier and a successful officer.

Worth had been garrisoned for some months at ——, when the misconduct of a fellow soldier set him upon the first round of the ladder. Worth was a brother then, as now, to a soldier in distress, and encouraged his fellow, after he had been made known the penalty of his conduct, to make the commanding officer a representation of the affair in writing. He pleaded his ignorance and want of skill in writing, and the probability of a failure. "Here, give me a pen," said Worth, and in a few minutes, dashed off, in a clear, bold hand, and unassuming manner, a few lines, vindicating the soldier in strong terms, and presenting his case in a view not entertained before. The soldier presented it to the officer. "Did you write this?" was quickly asked, and answered in the negative. "Who did?" "Private Worth, sir." "Send private Worth to me" In a few minutes Worth presented himself, with the same rather blustering, consequential air, that usually marked his bearing, and with a prompt "at your service, sir." "Did you write this?" "I did, sir," short and quick. Sundry questions were asked as to his former occupation, object in entering the army, &c., which were answered in the same positive and wreckless tone. Worth was dismissed, with "come to my marquee in the morning." There was so little that was encouraging in the commander's tone, that Worth was totally unconscious of the good fortune in store for him when he appeared next morning, and the officer observed, "I want you for my private secretary."

This was enough for Worth. His active, resolute, and determined manner, and commanding appearance, struck the scrutinizing eye of Gen. Scott, when they first met, who forthwith selected him as his aid. Opportunity soon occurred, and in the early part of the battle of Lundy's Lane, while charging bravely upon the enemy, Worth fell, it was supposed, mortally wounded. No man who has ever read the history of that battle—almost unparalleled in the severity of the contest, the obstinacy with which the veterans of England maintained their ground, and the irrepressible ardor which marked every charge of the Americans in the face of bayonets and cannon—can fail to appreciate the intrepidity and gallant bearing of Worth on that occasion. When he fell, two of his soldiers attempted to bear him from the field, when a ball struck one of them, scattering his brains over Worth and his companion. The other seized him in his arms, and carried him from the reach of the enemy. His friends mourned him as dead, and months elapsed before his wounds had so far healed as to enable him to return to the service.

But we have not time to follow him through his various successes and promotions, and his gallant and distinguished conduct in the Florida war. The part he acted in the capture of Monterey was bold, deliberate, and eminently successful. They underrated his military talents, who supposed his commendable determinations to add laurels to his name, to atone for his unfortunate absence from the army on the memorable 8th and 9th of May, would urge him headstrong into the fight, heedless of his own life or the lives of his men. Worth was always bold, intrepid, sometimes reckless of consequences when duty prompted; but calm and collected when he knew success hung upon cool, deliberate, and decisive action. His Government has rewarded his worth by steady promotion, and his countrymen with one voice bestowed "honor upon whom honor is due." The wisest act of the President, in the whole conduct of the war, was that which refused Worth's proffered resignation, and restored him to the army and his country.

From the Spirit of the Times.

A BACKWOODS JURY.

MY DEAR "SPIRIT."—One of your correspondents a few weeks ago gave an amusing description of an Arkansas Court scene, where a certain pig-stealer was summoned to answer for coveting his neighbor's hogs. It reminded me of a case described to me by a legal gentleman some years since, as having occurred in the same State, indicative of the *intelligence* of a Backwoods Jury.

It appears that a character in those parts, notorious not for the most enviable and rigid system of morals, was indicted, imprisoned and about to be tried for stealing certain smoked hog—better known as "bacon." Judge B ——, eminent as a Lawyer, (since a Senator in Congress,) happened at the same time to have business in the same court, and at the urgent request of the unfortunate victim of the law he was induced to visit him in the Jail.

After a short dialogue, the Judge was requested to act as his council—a fee of $50 at the same time being proffered. Judge B ——, upon questioning the man, found that—1st. He had stolen the bacon. 2nd, several witnesses had seen him in the act, who were summoned to give their testimony against him; and 3rd. That a portion of the bacon was found in his actual *possession.* Under these circumstances Judge B ——, declined taking the fee, saying that he could do nothing for him, and that his conviction was certain.

Prisoner.—"But Judge, I want you to get up and talk to 'em."

Judge B.—"It would do you no good, my man—the testimony cannot fail to convict you. I cannot, conscientiously, take your money."

Prisoner.—"That's my look out Judge; all I want of you is to git up and talk to 'em."

The Judge, being thus pressed, told the man that he would undertake his defence, but that it would be entirely futile.

The cause came on next day. The witness swore point blank to the identity, of the prisoner—his stealing and possession of the bacon. Judge B ——, according to promise, got up and addressed the Jury, "talking to them" in a way, any thing rather than to the purpose, for about fifteen minutes; and the case went to the Jury. What was his astonishment when they—without leaving the box—brought in the prisoner—"NOT GUILTY." He was, of course, immediately liberated.

Judge B ——, taking him aside, said—"Well, my man, what can have induced the Jury to bring in *such* a verdict, is entirely beyond my comprehension—how, with such testimony, they, could bring you in 'not guilty,' is utterly unaccountable to me."

"*Judge,*" said the released culprit, with a knowing wink, "*eight on 'em had some of the bacon.*"

The rascal knew perfectly well that the council would shelter the Jury in bringing in a verdict for the party for whom he might act.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

[PUBLIC.]

ACTS OF THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS,
OF
THE UNITED STATES
PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION, WHICH WAS BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ON MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTY FIVE.

JAMES K. POLK, *President.* GEORGE M. DALLAS, *Vice President.* JOHN W DAVIS, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

CHAP. 178.—AN ACT
To establish the "Smithsonian Institution," for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.

James Smithson, esquire, of London, in the kingdom of Great Britain, having by his last will and testament given the whole of his property to the United States of America, to found at Washington, under the name of the "Smithsonian Institute," an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men; and the United States having by an act of Congress received said property and accepted said trust; therefore, for the faithful execution of said trust [illegible] according to the will of the liberal and enlightened donor—

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster General, the Attorney General, the Chief Justice, and the Commissioner of the Patent Office of the United States, and the Mayor of the city of Washington, during the time for which they shall hold their respective offices, and such other persons as they may elect honorary members, be, and they are hereby constituted, an "establishment," by the name of the "Smithsonian Institution," for the increase & diffusion of knowledge among men; and by that name shall be known and have perpetual succession, with the powers, limitations, and restrictions hereinafter contained, and no other.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the property of the said James Smithson as has been received in money, and paid into the Treasury of the United States, being the sum of five hundred and fifteen thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars, be lent to the United States' Treasury, at six per cent. per annum interest from the first day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, when the same was received into the said Treasury; and that so much of the interest as may have accrued on the said sum on the first day of July next, which will amount to the sum of two hundred & forty-two thousand one hundred & twenty nine dollars, or so much thereof as shall by the board of regents of the institution established by this act be deemed necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the erection of suitable buildings, and for other current incidental expenses of said institution; and that six per cent. interest on the said trust fund, it being the said amount of five hundred and fifteen thousand one hundred and sixty nine dollars, received into the United States' Treasury on the first of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, payable, in half-yearly payments, on the first of January and July in each year, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the perpetual maintenance and support of said institution; and all expenditures and appropriations to be made, from time to time, to the purposes of the institution aforesaid, shall be exclusively from the accruing interest, and not from the principal of the said fund. *And be it further enacted,* That all the moneys and stocks which have been, or may hereafter be, received into the Treasury of the United States on account of the fund bequeathed by James Smithson, be, and the same hereby are, pledged to refund to the Treasury of the United States the sums hereby appropriated.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the business of the said institution shall be conducted at the city of Washington by a board of regents by the name of the Regents of the "Smithsonian Institution," to be composed of the Vice President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the United States, and the Mayor of the city of Washington, during the time for which they shall hold their respective offices; three members of the Senate, and three members of the House of Representatives, together with six other persons, other than members of Congress, two of whom shall be members of the National Institute in the city of Washington, and resident in the said city; and the other four thereof shall be inhabitants of States, and no two of them of the same State. And the regents to be selected as aforesaid, shall be appointed immediately after the passage of this act—the members of the Senate by the President thereof, the members of the House by the Speaker thereof, and the six other persons by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives; and the members of the House so appointed shall serve until the fourth Wednesday in December, the second next after the passage of this act; and then, biennially thereafter, on every alternate fourth Wednesday of December, a like number shall be appointed in the same manner, to serve until the fourth Wednesday in December, the second succeeding their appointment. And the Senators so appointed shall serve during the term for which they shall hold, without re election, their office as Senators. And vacancies, occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled as vacancies in committees are filled—and the other six members aforesaid, shall serve, two for two years, two for four years, and two for six years; the terms of service, in the first place, to be determined by lot; but after the first term, then their regular term of service shall be six years; and new elections thereof shall be made by joint resolutions of Congress; and vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise, may be filled in like manner, by joint resolution of Congress. And the said regents shall meet in the city of Washington on the first Monday of September next after the passage of this act, and organize by the election of one of their number as chancellor, who shall be the presiding officer of said board of regents, by the name of the Chancellor of the "Smithsonian Institution," and a suitable person as secretary of said institution, who shall also be the secretary of said board of regents; said board shall also elect three of their own body as an executive committee, and said regents shall then fix on the time for the regular meetings of said board; and on application of any three of the regents to the secretary of the said institution, it shall be his duty to appoint a special meeting of the board of regents, of which he shall give notice by letter to each of the members; and at any meeting of said board, five shall constitute a quorum to do business. And each member of said board shall be paid his necessary travelling and other actual expenses in attending meetings of the board, which shall be audited by the executive committee, and recorded by the secretary of said board; but his service as regent shall be gratuitous. And whenever money is required for the payment of the debts or performance of the contracts of the institution, incurred or entered into in conformity with the provisions of this act, or for making the purchases and executing the objects authorized by this act, the board of regents, or the executive committee thereof, may certify to the chancellor and secretary of the board, that such sum of money is required; whereupon they shall examine the same, if they shall approve thereof, shall certify the same to the proper officer of the Treasury for payment. And the said board shall submit to Congress, at each session thereof, a report of the operations, expenditures, and condition of the institution.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That, after the board of regents shall have met and become organized, it shall be their duty forthwith to proceed to select a suitable site for such building as may be necessary for the institution; which ground may be taken and appropriated out of the part of the public ground in the city of Washington lying between the Patent Office and Seventh street: *Provided,* The President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Commissioner of the Patent Office, shall consent to the same; but if the persons last named shall not consent, then such location may be made upon any other of the public grounds within the city of Washington, belonging to the United States, which said regents may select, by and with the consent of the persons herein named; and the said ground so selected shall be set out by proper metes and bounds and a description of the same shall be made and recorded in a book to be provided for that purpose, and signed by the said regents, or so many of them as may be convened at the time of their said organization; and such record, or a copy thereof, certified by the chancellor and secretary of the board of regents, shall be received in evidence in all the courts of the extent and boundaries of the lands appropriated to the said institution; and upon the making of such record, such site and lands shall be deemed and taken to be appropriated by force of this act to the said institution.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That, so soon as the board of regents shall have selected the said site, they shall cause to be erected a suitable building, of plain and durable materials and structure, without unnecessary ornament, and of sufficient size, and with suitable rooms or halls for the reception and arrangement, upon a liberal scale, of objects of natural history, including a geological and mineralogical cabinet; also a chemical laboratory, a library, a gallery of art, and the necessary lecture rooms; and the said board shall have authority, by themselves, or by a committee of three of their members, to contract for the completion of such building, upon such plan as may be directed by the board of regents, and shall take sufficient security for the building and finishing the same according to the said plan, and in the time stipulated in such contract; and may so locate said building, if they shall deem it proper, as in appearance to form a wing to the Patent Office building, and may so connect the same with the present hall of said Patent Office building, containing the national cabinet of curiosities, as to constitute the said hall in whole or in part the deposite for the cabinet of said institution, if they deem it expedient to do so: *Provided,* said building shall be located upon said Patent Office lot, in the manner aforesaid: *Provided, however,* That the whole expense of the building and enclosures aforesaid shall not exceed the amount of —— dollars; which sum is hereby appropriated, payable out of money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, together with such sum or sums out of the annual interest accruing to the institution as may, in any year, remain unexpended, after paying the current expenses of the institution. And duplicates of all such contracts as may be made by the said board of regents shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States; and all claims on any contract made as aforesaid shall be allowed and certified by the board of regents, or the executive committee thereof, as the case may be, and, being signed by the chancellor and secretary of the board, shall be a sufficient voucher for settlement and payment at the Treasury of the United States. And the board of regents shall be authorized to employ such persons as they may deem necessary to superintend the erection of the buildings and fitting up the rooms of the institution. And all laws for the protection of public property in the city of Washington shall apply to, and be in force for the protection of the lands, buildings, and other property of said institution. And all moneys recovered by, or accruing to, the institution, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, to the credit of the Smithsonian bequest, and separately accounted for, as provided in the act approved July first, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, accepting said bequest.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That, in proportion as suitable arrangements can be made for their reception, all objects of art and of foreign and curious research, and all objects of natural history, plants, and geological and mineralogical specimens, belonging, or hereafter to belong, to the United States, which may be in the city of Washington, in whosesoever custody the same may be, shall be delivered to such persons as may be authorized by the board of regents to receive them, and shall be arranged in such order, and so classed, as best facilitate the examination and study of them, in the building so as aforesaid to be erected for the institution; and the regents of said institution shall afterwards, as new specimens in natural history, geology, or mineralogy, may be obtained for the museum of the institution, by exchanges of duplicate specimens belonging to the institution, (which they are hereby authorized to make,) or by donation, which they may receive, or otherwise, cause such new specimens to be also appropriately classed and arranged. And the minerals, books, manuscripts, and other property of James Smithson, which have been received by the Government of the United States, and are now placed in the department of State, shall be removed to said institution, and shall be preserved separate and apart from the other property of the institution.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the secretary of the board of regents shall take charge of the building and property of said institution, and shall, under their direction, make a fair and accurate record of all their proceedings, to be preserved in said institution; and the said secretary shall also discharge the duties of librarian and of keeper of the museum, and may, with the consent of the board of regents, employ assistants; and the said officers shall receive for their services such sum as may be allowed by the board of regents, to be paid semi-annually on the first day of January and July; and the said officers shall be removable by the board of regents whenever, in their judgment, the interests of the institution require any of the said officers to be changed.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the members and honorary members of said institution may hold such stated special meetings, for the supervision of the affairs of said institution and the advice and instruction of said board of regents, to be called in the manner provided for in the by-laws of said institution, at which the President, and in his absence the Vice President, of the United States shall preside. And the said regents shall make, from the interest of said fund, an appropriation, not exceeding an average of twenty-five thousand dollars annually, for the gradual formation of a library composed of valuable works pertaining to all departments of human knowledge.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That of any other moneys which have accrued, or shall hereafter accrue, as interest upon the said Smithsonian fund, not herein appropriated, or not required for the purposes herein provided, the said managers are hereby authorized to make such disposal as they shall deem best suited for the promotion of the purpose of the testator, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the author or proprietor of any book, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, for which a copyright shall be secured under the existing acts of Congress, or those which shall hereafter be enacted respecting copyrights, shall, within three months from the publication of said book, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, deliver, or cause to be delivered, one copy of the same to the librarian of the Smithsonian Institution and one copy to the librarian of Congress Library, for the use of the said libraries.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That there is reserved to Congress the right of altering, amending, adding to, or repealing any of the provisions of this act: *Provided,* That no contract, or individual right, made or acquired under such provisions, shall be thereby divested or impaired.

Approved, August 10, 1846.

CHAP. 179.—AN ACT
Authorizing the payment of certain claims of the State of Alabama.

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there be paid to the State of Alabama, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of thirteen thousand four hundred and fifty-five dollars and thirty-two cents, for money so paid by the said State for subsistence, supplies, and services of her local troops, and for provisions and forage furnished the friendly Indians during the Creek and Seminole hostilities, in the years eighteen hundred and thirty-six and eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

Approved, August 10, 1846.

CHAP. 180.—AN ACT
To provide for the payment of the evidences of public debt in certain cases.

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That whenever it shall appear, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon due proof taken in the manner hereinafter directed, that any treasury note which has been, before the passage of this act, received or redeemed by any authorized officer of the government has been subsequently purloined or stolen, and put into circulation, without having upon it any evidence or marks of having been cancelled, and has been received by any person or institution, for a full consideration, in the usual course of business, without notice or knowledge of the same having been redeemed or received as aforesaid, or having been cancelled, or having been purloined or stolen as aforesaid, and without any circumstances existing to create suspicion of the good faith or due caution with which the same may have been received by such person or institution, he shall be, and hereby is, authorized to cause the amount of such note to be paid to the innocent holder thereof, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided,* That the facts upon which any such payment shall be made shall be proved by the oath or affirmation of a credible witness or witnesses, taken before any Judge of the United States, or of the highest court of record, or of the presiding judge of any court exercising unlimited jurisdiction in amount, of any State, Territory, or district, and of the taking of which testimony due notice shall previously be given to the district attorney of the United States for the district in which such testimony is taken, who shall be at liberty to appear and propound questions to such witnesses; all which evidence shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and preserved in his department; and all wilful false swearing, upon such examination, shall be and hereby is declared to be, perjury, and liable to the punishment for that offence prescribed by the laws of the United States: *And provided further,* That a statement of all treasury notes paid under the provisions of this act, within the preceding year, shall be submitted to Congress with the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the finances.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That when any officer or agent of the United States, duly authorized to receive, redeem, or cancel any treasury notes issued by authority of law, has received, or shall receive, or has paid, or shall pay, any treasury note which had been previously received or redeemed by any officer or agent having authority to receive or redeem such note, and which had subsequently thereto been purloined and put into circulation, the Secretary of the Treasury, upon full and satisfactory proof that the same had been received or paid in good faith, and in the exercise of ordinary prudence, may allow a credit for the amount of such note to the officer or agent so receiving or paying the same; and all credits which have, before the passage of this act, been allowed in such cases, and under such circumstances, are hereby sanctioned.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all acts and parts of acts heretofore enacted, which are supplied by this act, so far as the same may not have been acted on are hereby repealed, and so far as they may have been acted on, they are ratified and confirmed.

Approved, August 10, 1846.

RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 1.]—JOINT RESOLUTION for the admission of the State of Texas into the Union.

Whereas the Congress of the United States, by a joint resolution approved March the first, eighteen hundred and forty-five, did consent that the territory properly included within, and right

be printed, and copies of the same to be delivered to the clerk of the House of Representatives, in time for distribution at the commencement of each session; and that the clerk distribute the said estimates in the manner in which documents printed by Congress are directed to be distributed.

Approved, January 7, 1846.

[No. 3.]—A RESOLUTION to authorize the transmission and presentation of books to the minister of justice of France in exchange for books recived from him.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the librarian of Congress be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to procure a complete series of reports of all the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of the circuit and district courts thereof, which have been heretofore published; as also a complete copy of the public statutes at large of the United States, now being edited by Richard Peters, esq., by authority of Congress, the whole to be uniformly bound and lettered; and to cause the same, under the direction of the chief justice of the said Supreme Court, to be transmitted and presented to the minister of justice of France, in return and exchange for works of French law heretofore presented by the minister to the Supreme Court aforesaid.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That for the purpose aforesaid there be appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Approved, March 4, 1846.

[No. 4.]—JOINT RESOLUTION concerning the Oregon Territory.

Whereas by the convention concluded the twentieth day of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, between the United States of America and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the period of ten years, and afterwards indefinitely extended and continued in force by another convention of the same parties concluded the sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, it was agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America, westward of the Stony or Rocky mountains, now commonly called the Oregon territory, should, together with its harbors, bays and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be "free and open" to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two powers; but without prejudice to any claim which either of the parties might have to any part of said country; and with this further provision in the second article of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, that either party might abrogate and annul said convention on giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party:

And whereas it has now become desirable that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitely settled, and that said territory may no longer than need be, remain subject to the evil consequences of the divided allegiance of its American and British population, and of the confusion and conflict of national jurisdictions, dangerous to the cherished peace and good understanding of the two countries:

With a view, therefore, that steps be taken for the abrogation of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, in the mode prescribed in its second article, and that the attention of the governments of both countries may be the more earnestly directed to the adoption of all proper measures for a speedy and amicable adjustment of the differences and disputes in regard to the said territory:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, at his discretion, to give to the government of Great Britain the notice required by the second article of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, for the abrogation of the same.

Approved, April 27, 1846.

[No. 5.]—JOINT RESOLUTION to correct a clerical error.

Whereas an error occurred in the enrolment of "An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for certain objects made for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six," approved May eighth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, by which error an appropriation intended for the support of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, appears as an appropriation "tor the support of the District of Columbia:"

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the appropriation of eleven thousand nine hundred and forty-nine dollars and sixty-four cents, appearing in said act to be "for the support of the District of Columbia," was intended by Congress, and shall be construed, to have been appropriated for the support of the penitentiary of the said District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Approved, May 15, 1846.

[No. 6.]—A RESOLUTION providing for temporary mail service in Texas.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to continue the mail service now existing in Texas, under the laws and authority of Texas, or such part thereof as, in his judgment, the public interest may require, from the time that Texas becomes a State in this Union, until contracts can be made, and the mail service put in operation on the post routes in Texas established by Congress at its present session.

Approved, May 20, 1846.

[No. 9.]—A RESOLUTION in relation to the issuing of grants of certain lands in Louisiana.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Attorney General of the United States be, and he is hereby, directed to examine the evidences of title in the case of a certain Spanish land claim in the State of Louisiana, lying on the Mississippi, above New Orleans, commonly known as the Houma claim, and to report his opinion thereon to the President of the United States; and if, in the opinion of the Attorney General, any patent or patents issued, or which may be issued, under such claim, shall have been, or shall be, issued contrary to law, that the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to cause proceedings to be instituted in behalf of the United States, and to have the validity of such patent or patents judicially determined.

Approved, June 26, 1846.

[No. 10.]—A RESOLUTION supplementary to the resolution of February twentieth, eighteen hundred and forty-five, for distributing the works of the Exploring Expedition.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That of the thirty-seven copies of the narrative and scientific works of the Exploring Expedition, deposited, and to be deposited, in the Library of Congress, one copy shall be presented to the State of Florida; and whenever any new State shall be admitted into the Union, one copy of said works shall be presented to such State.

Approved, July 15, 1846.

[No. 11.]—A JOINT RESOLUTION presenting the thanks of Congress to Major General Taylor, his officers and men.

Resolved unanimously by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to Major General Zachary Taylor, commanding the army of occupation, his officers and men, for the fortitude, skill, enterprise, and courage which have distinguished the recent brilliant operations on the Rio Grande.

And be it further resolved, That Congress sincerely sympathize with the relatives and friends of the officers and soldiers of the army of the United States who so bravely fell in the service of their country on the Rio Grande.

And be it further resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to General Taylor, and through him to the army under his command.

And be it further resolved, That the President of the United States be authorized and requested to have a medal of gold procured, with appropriate devices and inscriptions thereon, and presented to General Taylor, in the name of the Republic, as a tribute due to his good conduct, valor, and generosity to the vanquished.

[No. 12.]—A JOINT RESOLUTION to refund to States and individuals expenses incurred by them under calls for militia and volunteers made by General Gaines and Taylor

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to refund, out of the appropriation made by the "act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the Republic of Mexico," approved the thirteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to the Governors of the several States called upon by General Taylor and General Gaines for volunteers and militia, and also to individuals, the amount of the expenses incurred by said States and individuals, in fitting out and preparing said volunteers or militia to join the army under the command of General Taylor, to be settled upon just and equitable principles.

Approved, July 16, 1846.

[NO. 14.]—A RESOLUTION regulating the printing of Congress, and establishing the compensation for the same.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this resolution, the printing of the two houses of Congress shall be subject to the following regulations: When any message, report, or document, communicated to both houses of Congress, shall be ordered to be printed by the Senate, the secretary shall ascertain whether the same has been previously ordered to be printed by the House of Representatives: and if so, the copies ordered by the Senate shall be supplied by the printer to the House of Representatives, for which there shall be no charge for composition; and if any such message, report, or document shall be ordered to be printed by the House of Representatives, it shall be the duty of the clerk to ascertain whether the same has been previously ordered to be printed by the Senate; and if so, the copies ordered by the House shall be furnished by the printer to the Senate, and no charge for composition shall be allowed therefor; and should an additional number of copies of any such document be ordered by either House, they shall be furnished by the printer to the House which first ordered the printing of the document, and for which no compensation for composition shall be allowed: *Provided, however*, That if, for the purpose of despatch, or any other cause, it shall be necessary to fulfil any order for printing of either house, of any document which had been previously ordered to be printed, the committee on contingent expenses of the house making such order may direct that such document be again composed, or put into type; in which case composition shall be charged and allowed. And from the commencement of the present session of Congress all printing ordered by either house of Congress, where the number of copies do not exceed five thousand, shall be paid for at a rate of compensation not exceeding twenty per centum less than the rates fixed and established by the joint resolution of eighteen hundred and nineteen; and when the number of copies shall exceed five thousand, the compensation shall not exceed thirty-three and one-third per centum less than the rates allowed by the said joint resolution of eighteen hundred and nineteen. And when the committee on contingent expenses of either house shall direct a second composition, to execute any order for printing, the printing shall be done by the printer to the house making such order; and when any order for printing requires maps or charts, the same shall be obtained under the direction of the committee on contingent expenses of the house making such order; and all expenses for printing shall be paid from the contingent fund of the two houses, each house paying for the printing ordered by it, except the expense of composition, which shall be paid by the house which first ordered the document or paper to be printed; and if there shall be a second composition, it shall be paid for by the house whose committee on contingent expenses shall authorize and direct the same; and when extra copies of any document shall be ordered by both houses, and the same are executed by the same printer, the copies shall be delivered to the two houses simultaneously, in proportion to the whole number of copies which the houses have respectively ordered.

Approved, July 23, 1846.

[No. 15.]—A RESOLUTION authorizing the sale of certain lands at Baton Rouge to the State of Louisiana.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to sell and convey (for the use and benefit of the State of Louisiana) to the three commissioners appointed by the legislature of said State, to select a site on which to erect a State house, two or more acres of the tract of land owned by the United States, lying in the parish of East Baton Rouge, State of Louisiana, above and adjoining the town of Baton Rouge: *Provided*, That in the judgment of the President of the United States said sale may be made without detriment to the public interest.

Approved, July 23, 1846.

[No. 16.]—JOINT RESOLUTION directing the manner of procuring the printing for the two houses of Congress.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, authorized and required, at the beginning of the final session of every Congress, to advertise for four weeks successively, in all the newspapers published in the city of Washington, for sealed proposals for supplying the Senate and House of Representatives respectively, of the next ensuing Congress, with the necessary printing for each; which advertisement shall describe the kind of printing and the quality of paper required, as near as may be, in the execution of the work; and said advertisement shall divide and classify the printing of the respective houses, as follows: One of bills and resolutions; one of reports of committees; one of journals; one of executive documents; and one for every other description of printing; each class to be a separate job, and to be provided for by separate contract. The said advertisement shall also contain a designation of the place in the said city of Washington where such sealed proposals shall be received, and the day and time of day at which said secretary and clerk will cease to receive any further proposals. And the secretary and clerk aforesaid shall provide suitable samples of the printing required, and of the paper on which the same is to be executed, to be kept at the place so designated as aforesaid at least twenty days successively before the time of receiving proposals shall expire, open to the inspection of all persons desiring to make proposals for printing aforesaid, intelligence whereof shall be contained in said advertisements. Immediately on the expiration of the time for receiving said proposals, they shall be opened by the secretary and clerk aforesaid in the presence of the Vice President, or President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and of such persons making proposals as may wish to be present. And the Secretary of the Senate, under the supervision of the Vice President or President of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, under the supervision of the Speaker, shall thereupon, let each class of said printing to the lowest bidder, who shall furnish satisfactory evidence of his practical skill and his ability to do the work, and who shall offer good and sufficient security for the faithful execution of the jobs and contracts undertaken by him. And thereupon the Vice President or President of the Senate and its secretary, and the Speaker of the House and its clerk, shall proceed to take bonds, with good and sufficient security, for the due and faithful performance of the work; and the officers aforesaid shall immediately thereafter report to their respective houses all such lettings of printing, and the contracts relating to the same: *Provided*, That the said proposals shall remain sealed until the time appointed for examining the same.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That a committee, consisting of three members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives, shall be chosen by their respective House, which shall constitute a committee on printing, which shall have power to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to remedy any neglect or delay on the part of the contractor to execute the work ordered by Congress, and to make a pro rata reduction in the compensation allowed, or to refuse the work altogether, should it be inferior to the standard; and in all cases, the contractor and his securities shall be responsible for any increased expenditure consequent upon the non-performance of the contract. The committee shall audit and pass upon all accounts for printing, but no bill shall be acted upon for work that is not actually executed and delivered, and which they may require to be properly authenticated.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That all motions to print extra numbers of any bill, paper, or document, in either house, shall be referred to the members of the committee of that house, who shall report upon the propriety of printing, and the probable expense thereof, as early as convenient. And all expenses for printing shall be paid from the contingent fund of the two Houses, in proportion to the number of copies ordered by each, except the expense of composition, which shall be paid by the house which shall have first ordered the printing of the paper or document; and if there shall be a second composition, it shall be paid for by the house which shall authorize and direct the same; and when extra copies of any document or paper shall be ordered by both houses, they shall be delivered to the two houses simultaneously, in proportion to the number of copies by them respectively ordered.

SEC. 4. *And be it further resolved*, That all laws and parts of laws now in force, not in conformity with the provisions of this joint resolution, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, August 3, 1846.

No. 20—JOINT RESOLUTION directing the payment of certain volunteers and militia, under the limitations therein prescribed.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to cause to be paid, out of the appropriation made by the act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico, approved the thirteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to the volunteers and militia, called and actually received by virture of the orders of General E. P. Gaines, into the service of the United States during the present year, and discharged before joining the army, and such companies as were actually organized and rendezvoused under said call, including the two companies of Major Gally's command, and the company at Baton Rouge arsenal; and also the company of Mississippi volunteers, (Natchez Fencibles,) and also the company of Mississippi volunteers, (Pontotoc Rovers,) organized and assembled at Vicksburg, and afterwards disbanded or discharged, and the companies of Ohio volunteers assembled at camp Washington, near Cincinnati, and who claim to have been mustered into service, one day's pay and allowance for every day detained in service, and the usual travelling allowances, and no more.—And further, that where States or individuals have paid the expenses or provided the means of transportation of volunteers to the place of rendezvous, and furnished subsistence or clothing, the proportional amount thus furnished to each man, not exceeding the legal allowance to each, may be charged on the pay rolls, and withheld and paid to the State or individual who actually provided the same. And further, that when surgeons and assistant sergeons have attended regiments of volunteers to the time when medical officers, duly appointed by the United States, entered upon their duties with said regiments, they may receive the same rate of compensation, and to a like number as provided for by law; and persons doing the duties of assistant quartermasters and assistant commissaries, under like circumstances, may in like manner receive the same rate of compensation, and to a like number, as authorized by existing law.

Approved, August 8, 1846.

No. 23.—A RESOLUTION appointing regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts, Gideon Hawley, of New York, Richard Rush, of Pensylvania, William C. Preston, of South Carolina, and Alexander Dallas Bache and Joseph G. Totten residence of the city of Washington, be, and the same are hereby, appointed regents of the Smithsonian Institution, in accordance with the provisions of the act establishing said institution.

Approved, August 10, 1846.

No. 24.—A RESOLUTION relative to errors and defective returns in certain surveys, plats, and field notes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of the General Land office be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ some suitable person to ascertain and report to the said Commissioner of the General Land Office the amount of damages sustained by the respective purchasers of public lands in township one south, range seven east, in the State of Michigan, (or by their respective assignees and legal representatives,) by, or in consequence of, the erroneous or fraudulent surveys of said township, or of the imperfect or false returns thereof; and it shall be the duty of such person so employed, to proceed to such township, and, upon view of the premises, and upon hearing the proofs of the parties in interest, to estimate and ascertain said damages, and to report his opinion and decision thereon, specifying in his said report each individual case, and the facts and reasons upon which his opinion may be founded.

Approved, August 10, 1846.

—Some city poet has worked out the following elegant specimen of litterature and rhyme:

Oh! Sally, 'tis my chief delite,
To gais upon your eyes so brite;
My luv for you, by far surpasses
The luv i fele for bread and 'lasses.

It is said there is a man out west who walks so fast that it puts his shadow out of breath to keep up with him.

FOREIGN NEWS.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Nov. 17.
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.]

BY THE STEAMER GREAT WESTERN.

12 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Receipt of the News of the taking of Monterey in England—Deplorable Condition of Ireland—Riot and Murder—Ministerial difficulties—an early Session of Parliament and a Reduction of the Duty on Foreign Grain recommended, but not carried—Arrival of Mr. Bancroft—matrimonial fetes in France postponed—a Storm brewing—destructive Flood in France—Insurrection in Portugal—War in Circassia—the Markets, &c.

The steamer Great Western arrived at her dock in New York, at ten o'clock last night, from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 31st ult., twelve days later than those brought by the Britannia.

The Great Western brings one hundred passengers.

She took out the news of the capture of Monterey by the American forces under Gen. Taylor, which created no little excitement.

Food Riots in Ireland.—Ireland seems to be in a deplorable situation. Tipperary is almost in a state of insurrection. A few days since it was our painful duty to notice the murder of a man named Gleeson, in that riding. Another man named Williams, has shared the same fate. The town of Templemore was the scene of three food riots on Monday, by a mob varying in numbers from one to five hundred men. The worst feature in this transaction is, that several of the persons engaged in it might have had employment, though to a very limited extent, on public works, but they were prevented from availing themselves of it by intimidation.

The rage for the possession of fire arms is increasing daily. An attack upon the Very Reverend Dr. Holmes, whilst fishing on Saturday last, by an armed gang, eighteen in number, was in some measure successful.

On the evening of the same day the house of a farmer in the parish of Oringlass, was burglariously entered by three ruffians supplied with pistols, who carried off 10*l* 15*s*. Nor have the depredators spared even their own clergy. The residence of the Rev. Dr. Moreland, P. P., of Castledown Arra, was visited on Friday last by a lawless party, which deliberately forced his keys from his pockets, unlocked his desk, and seized on 71*l*, with which they decamped.

In the southern division Lord Donnemore's agent has been robbed of 700*l* in the open day on the mail coach road, and within less than a mile of the populous town of Clonmell. By far the greatest portion of Munster presents, at this moment the appearance of a slumbering volcano.

The Difficulties of the Ministry.—Lord J. Russell and Lord Cottenham, at the cabinet council on Wednesday, urged earnestly the constitutional necessity for an early session of Parliament, before Christmas, not only to obtain an act of indemnity for Lord Blessborough's extension of the labor-rate act, but also to obtain a parliamentary sanction for the reduction of the 4*s*. duty on imported grain.—The council broke up without coming to any definite resolution.

At the meeting of the ministry on Thursday, the subject was resumed, and on this latter occasion the opponents of an early session had the advantage of Mr. Bancroft's arrival from the United States with intelligence that the supplies of grain collected in the American ports for exportation is so ample as to render it extremely improbable that the supply was equal to any demand that could be made, consequently this removed necessity for the reduction of the duty, thus relieving the Ministry from the most important motive for calling an early session. Another step in what he is said to call the administration of a despotism.

The objections to an early session have been most anxiously pressed by the Irish secretary, and the other ministers connected with the government of Ireland, and with some show of reason they allege, with reasons that an early session must embroil them with Mr. O'Connell and his adherents and thus depressing the cabinet of its principal support. It is not only on the side of Ireland that there are such difficulties threatening the administration at the assembling of Parliament, whether early or late.

We have testimony of the Mill Owner's Journal to the fact that a feeling of the necessity of reducing produce and wages between thirty and forty per cent., for such must be the effect of working four days instead of six, is rapidly spreading, and becoming almost universal. This serious reduction in the amount of wages contemporaneous with a steady advance in the price of the principal necessaries of life is not calculated to infuse an agreeable temper into the proceedings of the popular branch of the legislature.

A third objection to an early session may come from Lord Palmerston, who may not be desirous of explaining the process by which he has managed to give the French government and people a triumph.

FRANCE.—The fetes in Paris in honor of the matrimonial conquest of Louis Philippe and his son have been postponed some time, in consequence, as has been alleged, of the inundations in certain parts of France in consequence of the late rains and storms. It is a good and convenient, but it is not the real excuse. There is a storm brewing, which the prudent but avaricious constitutional king of the French foresees. It is not his interest to quarrel with England, and yet he has deliberately, and with malice prepense, provoked.

It would not look well to have fetes in honor of his son's marriage with a helpless and unprotected infanta of Spain, sold by a worthless mother, at which fetes the British Ambassador, Lord Normandy, for good political reasons, could not have been present. This would have effected the funds, agitated the money market, and deranged the good King's private interests as a fund-holder, a trador, and a manufacturer.

Destructive Floods in France.—We have most disastrous and melancholy accounts of the consequence of a flood which had occurred in the Loire, the waters of which had suddenly risen to a height exceeding any thing known for a century back. The Loire and its tributaries have been the principal theatres of this phenomenon, and have produced innudations exceeding any known by the oldest citizens of the department of Allier, Leeir and Elochien. In a single night the waters of the Loire itself rose twenty French feet.

Another Insurrection in Portugal—The latest news from Portugal received at Madrid, announced that a revolutionary movement had broken out at Oportor. The reported arrest of the Duke of Terceir was confirmed. That statesman is in prison at Oporto. A regency, it was said, is proclaimed in the name of Bedree III. It was said at Madrid that Costa, Cabral, and Gonzales Bravo, were to have left on the 19th for Lisbon.

Our Lisbon letters of the 16th instant staets that all communication between that capitol, Oporto, and Coimbra, was cut off in consequence of the telegraph being broken. The Diario of that day contains seven royal decrees dismissing from their ports as many civil governors appointed by the late Government.—Mr. Palmetta had demanded his passports for France.

WAR IN CIRCASSIA.—The news from Circassia, which comes down to the 31st August, is of great and thrilling interest.

A Russian deserted to the Circassians, Baki Dolifusengi by name, who, obtaining influence with the various [illegible] upon, spoke to an important committee, and made a successful [illegible] on the Russian possessions.

THE MARKETS.

PROVISION MARKET, Liverpool, Oct. 2[illegible] Friday.—There has been but a small demand during this week for Irish butter, and with only a moderate import, holders have been enabled to keep up the former quotations. Some holders refuse to offer at present, particularly any thing fine. Bacon and hams are in good request, at an advance in price. Lard is scarce and wanted. Beef is without alteration, whilst Pork is held by some for higher rates.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Friday—The accounts by the Great Western gave a further stimulous to our markets, and an advance of 1-8d per pound was obtained for American and Surat, at which a large business was done on Thursday. The Hibernia arrived with further accounts of favorable weather for picking, which seemed to check the speculative ardor, and the market has been quieter since, though as yet steady at the advance noticed. Brazos and Egyptians are without change since our last. So also Sea Island. There has been taken on speculation 23,100 bales, consisting of 19,320 American, 700 Egyptian, 400 Maranham, and 2700 Surat;—and for export 1,550 American, and 250 Surat furnished into the country unsold, and during the month 590 American, and 70 Surat. The prices declared by the Committee of Brokers this week for fair cotton are: Bowed 6d; Mobile 6 1-8; Orleans 6 1-4. Sales from the 24th to the 30th of October, inclusive, 48,700 bales.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The depression of public securities continues without any new cause being assigned. Consuls 94 for money, and 94 1-4 for account; reduced three per cents 92 7-8; three and a quarter new, 94 7-8. From these extreme points there has since been an improvement of one-eighth per cent. Exchequer bills 8; India bonds 16; for bank stock 204; and India 257.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Friday, October 30.—A liberal arrival of foreign oats has completely frustrated any advance generally asked for Irish during the week, and we experienced a slow trade at our previous currency.—White peas are in good request. Egyptian beans are from 1*s* to 2*s* dearer. No change in the value of other grain.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, Friday, Oct. 30.—At this day's market the millers, who are now tolerably well in stock, appeared determined unanimously to remain on the reserve. The wheat trade altogether was consequently languid in the extreme, and had sales been feasable beyond a very limited amount, many holders would have accepted easier terms. Irish flour was unaltered in value, but States and Canadian being more difficult of sale than usual, all description of this article, both free and in bond, receded 1*s* per barrel below last quotations. Malting Barley, and malt, would readily bring much higher rates, but having little or none of prime quality remaining here, no certain prices for the moment can be formed.

Grinding Barley, Beans and Peas, attended by occasional sales, fully sustained last current rates; and Oat Meal meeting very little notice, this morning were in turn cheaper. Indian Corn would be taken freely for Ireland, there being several causes, which in the absence of supplies cannot be executed for the present, although, if practicable, somewhat higher prices might be obtained.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, November 20, 1846.

Messrs. Mason & Tuttle, 38 William street, Merchants' Exchange, New York, are our authorized agents, for this paper, in that city.

☞We mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of ONE THOUSAND COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation. We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

☞We would inform those desirous to obtain the Washington Union, or any of its Congressional papers (an advertisement of which appears in the Journal,) or the Congressional Globe and Applendix, that we will receive subscriptions at our office, for these papers until the first of December next.

FIRE.

The Turpentine Distillery belonging to Messrs. Jewett & Co., situated about half a mile above the Rail Road, took fire about 3 o'clock on last Tuesday morning, and all the wood work, together with a quantity of Rosin, tools, &c., were consumed. The whole damage sustained is stated to be about $1,500. The Stills received little or no damage, and will again be put in operation in a few days.

☞We are indebted to the obliging proprietors of the Baltimore Sun for a copy of their daily paper, containing the news by the Great Western, for which they will please accept our thanks.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The intelligence brought by the Great Western (published in another column) is not of any very stirring importance. The demand for American produce of all kinds still continues active and bright. Cotton keeps advancing, and the demand is good. From the tone of the English press, we have no doubt but that a further reduction on the duties now imposed on foreign breadstuffs, will be effected in the approaching session of Parliament. In England free trade seems to be the order of the day. The people demand it at the hands of government, and government, we think, will not be able to withhold it.

CALL FOR TROOPS.—NORTH-CAROLINA IN THE FIELD.

We learn from the *Union* of the 16th inst., that a call has been made for a regiment of Infantry from each of the following States: From Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi; and one regiment of mounted men from Texas. They are called forth to serve during the continuance of the Mexican war, if not sooner discharged. So North Carolina will at last have a chance of shewing her gallantry and her patriotism, and knowing her sons as we do, we feel confident the call will be responded to with eagerness and enthusiasm. The North Carolina regiment has been ready and only waiting for orders. We are glad to see this movement on the part of the administration, as it will evince to its enemies, at home as well as abroad, that it is determined to prosecute the war with vigor, and conquer a peace when all other means have failed. We have not heard from Raleigh yet, whether Governor Graham has received the requisition, but suppose he has.

THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION OF NEW YORK.

The vote taken on the 3d inst., on the amended Constitution of New York has resulted in the adoption of the same by a very large majority. The vote on that part of the amended Constitution which gave negroes the right of suffrage was taken separately, and suffrage has been lost by the tremendous majority of something near 100,000 votes. This may be considered a death blow to Abolitionism, and is evidently a decided rebuke to the Governor elect, who is known to be an Abolitionist.—What a stigma it is upon those Whigs who participated in his election?

DELAWARE.

The Feds have carried the Legislature, as we expected, so they have gained nothing in this State. The Democratic candidate for Governor is elected.

MICHIGAN.

The Democrats have, according to the latest returns, carried the Legislature and three Congressmen. Of course this secures the election of one Senator. Mr. Woodbridge's term expires on the 4th March, 1847. The Feds were very confident, a few days ago, that Michigan had gone Federal.

IOWA.

This State, too, was claimed last week by the opposition party. Our readers will recollect that we stated in our last number that the news wanted confirmation. We have returns sufficient to warrant us in saying that Iowa has gone Democratic, by from 500 to 1,000 votes, according to Federal authority. They, the Democrats, have elected their Governor, Congressmen, Auditor, Secretary of State, and a majority of five in the Senate; the Feds have, it is stated upon the same authority, a majority of one in the lower house. This gives 4 majority on joint ballot, and, of course, secures us two Senators.

COTTON vs. GUNPOWDER.

We noticed some time ago the discovery made in Europe that Cotton can be made to answer all the purposes of Gunpowder. Mr. Robertson, our Consul at Bremen, on his return from that place, brought with him a sealed package, from Professor Schonbein, directed to the President of the United States, and to be opened only by him. This packet was opened in the presence of Mr. Polk and Mr. Robertson, and contained a wad of the prepared Cotton, upon which Col. Talcott, the head of the Ordnance Bureau, made some experiments. The experiments, although satisfactory as to the explosive nature of the prepared Cotton, did not fully come up to the European accounts. A gun was loaded with ten grains and a ball, and fired off at the distance of forty yards, against a granite wall, upon which it (the ball) made a considerable indentation, and recoiled some five or six feet, much flattened. There is no doubt, now, but that Cotton will, in a short time, take the place of Gunpowder.

From the Commercial of last Saturday.
Nov. 13, 1846.

Messrs. Loring & Stringer. GENTLEMEN—I saw in the paper published by Mr. Fulton, that the arrivals and clearances for the last week, were published with the consignee name, with the exception of mine, which vessels were reported in his paper, but no consignees given. I would simply ask if it is the proper way to conduct a paper in a commercial city like ours.

Respectfully, E. DICKINSON.

Mr. E. Dickinson:—Our reason for excluding your name from our ship news was on account of your conduct towards us on the 5th inst. We called at your office and enquired of you if you had any ship news you wished reported. Your reply was: "*I have none to-day but will have 4 or 5 to-morrow, but I have promised them to the Commercial first.*" We then told you that we should trouble you no more.

To the Citizens of Wilmington:

Your Committee appointed to consider the propriety of recommending a tax on other interests than Real Estate and Polls, beg leave to submit:

That, after mature deliberation, they recommend that no other Tax shall be laid than that already decided on, viz: on real estate, one per cent., and on each poll fifty cents, which Tax, with such amount as can be spared from the revenues of the Town, under present taxes, will be sufficient for the purposes contemplated.

JOHN McRAE,
O. G. PARSLEY,
J. A. TAYLOR.

REVOLUTION IN CAMPEACHY.

By the arrival of the Yucatan schooner *Joaquina*, at New Orleans, the Picayune has received dates from Laguira, Campeachy, up to the 26th ult. The Joaquina brought out a new *pronounciamento*, which protests against those officers who have refused to give in their adhesion to the new law or order of things as being contrary to the wishes of their constituents. The objects of the pronounciamento are not very clear, but, adds the Picayune, "it may be recollected that the people of Campeachy before refused compliance with the act of the Yucatan Congress passed on the 25th of August, acknowledging the revolution in Mexico and proclaiming Santa Anna's ascendancy. They refused to promulgate the decree till Barbachano threatened them with coercion. This last revolution may be another outbreak of the same spirit.

"The formal pronounciamento is followed by an address to the different municipalities of the peninsula. We have no room for the address. We have, besides, the act of the garrison of Campeachy, in which, after due deliberation they declare their adhesion to the *pronounciamento* and pledge themselves to its support."

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

We learn from the New Orleans correspondent of the Charleston Courier, that the Galveston arrived at New Orleans on the 12th inst., in 48 hours from Brazos Santiago. Jack Hays and Captain *Walker*, of the Texan volunteers, came passengers, on their way to Washington. The Courier's correspondent says that "an extra received this morning, mentions the arrival of a gentleman there, who left Monterey on the 19th ult. He says it was currently reported in the Army, and believed, that Gen. Ampudia had not retreated to San Louis de Potosi, as before reported, but with his Army of 14,000 men, well supplied with munitions of every kind, had marched to Monclovia, with a view to intercept Gen. Wool. Gen. Wool, it is supposed, had taken a different route from the one Ampudia expected." Whether the movements of Gen. Ampudia, as stated above, be correct or not, remains to be seen.

MEXICO.

The N. O. *Commercial Times* has received a letter from Vera Cruz, dated the 7th Oct., by way of Pensacola. The details of which was that the news of the capitulation of Monterey had been received by the Mexican Government, and was known to the people of the city; but it did not have that effect upon the public that one might have imagined. On the contrary, it rather increased the bad passions already aroused in the Mexican hearts, (if they have any hearts,) against the U. States. Santa Anna had just arrived at San Luis Potosi when the courier from Monterey passed through that city on the way to Mexico. We have already mentioned that he left Mexico on the 28th September with only $27,000, instead of the two millions which he endeavored to raise upon the security of the church.

THE LOAN.

Notwithstanding the predictions of the feds we are glad to be able to state that the Loan which the administration found it necessary to negotiate, has been taken at rates very advantageous to the Government. The *Union* of the 16th inst. says: "The whole Loan has been taken by various bidders at rates varying from par to five per cent. premium for a small proportion, but chiefly at par." The whole amount of the Loan exceeds the sum of five millions of dollars. The promptness with which the Loan was negotiated, and the easy rates at which it was taken, demonstrates the confidence which capitalists have in the ability of Government to meet her engagements.—It is also another evidence that the administration intends to prosecute the war with vigor, dispite the wise-acres of the federal press.

We learn that a letter has been received at New Orleans from Washington, authorizing the departure of Gen. De la Vega and suite for Mexico, in exchange for the officers of the U. S. brig Truxton, who have already been delivered up by the Mexican authorities. We understand (says the Picayune,) that Gen. De la Vega will repair very shortly, either by way of Havana or direct to Vera Cruz from this port.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SQUADRON.

Since our last publication, we have received later and important news from our Squadron, under command of Commodore Conner. We will condense the accounts as much as possible, so as to present them in a readable shape. The correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, gives a statement of a second attack, made on Alvarado on the 16th October, which pains us to inform our readers resulted in a failure, and Alvarado is yet in possession of the Mexicans. We give the following extract:

"We were within ten miles of the mouth of the river at daylight and stood slowly into shore, it being dead calm—the Vixen and McLane towing the schooners—the Mississippi anchored at long-shot distance and commenced her fire. Up to this time every thing appeared highly favorable for the success of the expedition. There being a heavy swell on the bar the pilots declined taking the vessels over. The commodore leading in the Vixen, with the rest of the force following, passed by the fort, each vessel firing her broadside as she ranged ahead, with but little effect, however, owing to the distance. A long eighteen in the Forward sent a shot directly into the fort—this movement was repeated with better success, the distance being lessened and again the Forward made a most beautiful shot. In the meantime the Mississippi had closed up and was exploding her Paixhans about the heads of the Mexicans in a way that must have made some of them see more stars than the Lord ever made. One shot from her dismounted a heavy gun of their's from a stockade, this they soon remedied, but thus far all their shot had fallen short. During the morning several of our boats sounded within half a mile of the fort, receiving the fire of the enemy with as much impunity as indifference.—The swell on the bar having somewhat subsided at 1 P. M., the line was formed as follows: steamer Vixen, flag ship, towing gun-boats Reefer and Bonita; steamer McLane, towing the Nonata; cutter Forward and gun-boat Petrel; then two launchers, three cutters and a barge, containing a force destined for boarding the vessels of war, brought up the rear. The Vixen, with her tow passed the bar and took position within point blank range, but the McLane stuck fast, and the Commodore finding himself deprived of the support of two thirds of his force, and being unable to sustain the fire of a twelve-gun battery with four light pieces of his own, was obliged to retreat. The force in the boats was now exposed to a heavy fire, the shot flying thick and fast around us, and had the Mexicans fired grape it would have knocked some of us into fits. We escaped however, with a good ducking from the spray of the balls.

It being now too late in the day for any further operations, signal was made for return to anchorage, and thus ended this bloodless combat, bloodless not because each and every man of us would not have shed our heart's best to have gained the day, not because our plan of attack was not good, or that we were not properly led, but because Providence has provided the enemy with such natural defences as cannot be overcome by a naval attack with such means as Com. Conner has at his disposal. The McLane is an abominable abortion, (to make use of your own word,) drawing too much water to be serviceable, and with not sufficient power to drive her over three & a half knots an hour.—but it is due to Capt. Howard

where three guns were mounted in battery, and supported by a gun-brig and two gun-boats, serving as water batteries. Perhaps it was the discovery of these additional means of defence which influenced the Commodore not to persist in his attack without the support of more of his force. In the report of Senor Marin, the loss of the Mexicans is not mentioned, but he speaks of the loss of one Mexican officer who was not on duty, but in the streets of the town half a mile back of the fort. He was a captain in the Army and was struck by a shell from the Mississippi, and we need not say was almost annihilated. Another shell from the Mississippi set the Mexican colors on fire in the fort, but they were speedily replaced.

"In this attack the same pilot who was on board the Truxton when she got ashore, piloted the McLane. His name is Jim McNeil and he is a Scotchman. He discharged his duty under the impressive belief that upon the first accident he would be shot. We believe it is not pretended that he played us false.—The pilot gave warning of the danger in season, and the vessel went ashore in going about.

"That we should have escaped from this enterprise without any loss, appears almost miraculous, so thickly flew the shot. It struck all around the boats, it ricochetted over them, and one shot struck an oar blade. Had grape-shot been thrown, we should undoubtedly have had a lamentable loss of life to record. * * * * * * *

"We have reason to presume that Com. Conner would at once have proceeded to organise the plan of another attack upon Alvarado had not he deemed it proper to despatch the expedition against Tabasco on the day after his repulse, by which movement he has given another opportunity to his officers, chafed and mortified, to wipe out the remembrance of their recent misfortune, at the same time being generous enough to allow his second in command (Com. Perry) to achieve something upon a field where it was not a point of honor with himself to take the command in person. Upon the Tabasco expedition, Com. Perry has taken with him about 400 officers and men from the Cumberland and Raritan as auxiliaries. With this expedition have gone, too, almost all the marines in the squadron.—The Commodore has done everything to insure its success."

From the N. O. Picayune, Nov. 8.

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO.

Through the same channel by which we received the intelligence from the Gulf squadron, we also received papers from Vera Cruz as late as the 22d of October. The intelligence is interesting and important.

In the first place we may say in general terms that in no paper which we have opened do we find any token of admission on the part of the Mexicans in their conflict with this country. Every paragraph breathes threats of vengeance. Their losses are enumerated in detail, to found thereupon more urgent appeals to the patriotism of their citizens to give up everything for the support of the war. It is not too much to say that there is the warmest enthusiasm apparent in all that we read—whether in editorial remarks or the military addresses with which the papers are crowded. The spirit of all is, "War to the knife." But this shows the surface of affairs only. We shall have occasion to note incidents, which lead us to suspect the country is by no means so united as the crisis in her affairs would seem to demand.

We enter into the details of the news without much attempt at arrangement or time for revision; but this will be excused. And first of Santa Anna.

The news of his arrival at San Luis Potosi, which we gave the other day, was at least premature. He did not reach there till the 8th of October. As everything in regard to his movements is sought after, we annex his letter announcing his arrival:

LIBERATING ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
Headquarters, San Luis, Oct. 10, 1846.

Most Excellent Sir—On the evening of the 8th inst., I arrived at this capital, accompanied by my staff, and established therein the Headquarters of the Army of Operations, destined to repel the unjust invasion made upon the Republic by the Army of the United States of the North.

I have the pleasure of saying to your Excellency that my entrance into this State was made amidst the congratulations of a magnanimous people, who have not ceased to bestow upon me profuse marks of consideration, and the same remark will apply to the authorities and public functionaries of all classes.

Oblige me by communicating these facts to his Excellency, the General charged with the supreme Executive power, and accept assurance of my consideration and esteem. God and Liberty.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

To the Secretary of War.

One of the first acts of the wiley generalissimo was to supply himself with funds. This he did very effectually, by seizing upon a *conducta* of specie, thereby getting hold of two millions of dollars. His pretext was that it was unsafe to forward this large amount of money to the sea coast in the present state of affairs. He gave receipts for the money and his individual bonds for its restoration. It must be confessed that this mode of supplying his coffers is infinitely more expeditious than advertising for a loan, and more acceptable to the people at large than a forced loan from the clergy. The accounts we give of this great financial stroke, we do not derive from Mexican papers, but we have entire faith in the facts. We trust they will be satisfactory to the English merchants, and be accepted as an earnest of the security of the money they loaned Mexico on the mortgage of the Californias. We find Santa Anna's letter, of the 10th ult., in the latest paper before us. We regret to say that the papers give us no clue to the plan of operations.

But while Santa Anna was on his way to San Luis, he wrote back from Queretaro, on the 3d of October, as follows: "The disaster which we encountered at Monterey is not so great as I at first thought. Our troops have left for Saltillo and have already occupied the principal points of the Sierra. So far from the troops having become demoralized, I am assured that great enthusiasm prevails among them. Their success has cost the enemy, according to incontestible evidence, more than fifteen hundred men. Our artillery was well managed, and it is said that the enemy believed it was served by French officers. * * * * * I am now about to unfold all my character, with the energy which is habitual to me, and the Americans will very soon succumb, or I shall cease to exist." Upon copying this effusion of Santa Anna, the Diario breaks forth: "May Heaven crown with the most brilliant results the patriotism of this illustrious child of the country, whom we ardently desire to see return to the capital covered with glory."

We now for the first time learn what fruits the Mexicans derived from the seizure of our mails near Marin, intended for Gen. Taylor at Monterey. Among the multitude of papers forwarded by Ampudia to Santa Anna and the Government, we find a letter from our Secretary of War, Mr. Marcy, to Gen. Taylor, revealing the design upon Tampico and San Luis Potosi. The letter is dated Washington, September 2d, and though our account of the contents of the letter will be an old story at Washington, we may say here that the design of the Secretary's letter is to obtain Gen. Taylor's opinion, rather than to dictate a line of proceedings for him. He is told what the Government has thought of doing, and asked what he thinks about it. The Government refers to him for information upon various points—as to the difficulties of his own advance—whether he deems it advisable to continue his march upon San Luis Potosi, and various kindred topics. The letter pursues its inquiries in the most respectful terms, defering it to the better judgment of Gen. Taylor; but it of course discloses our plans, the number of troops intended to be used against Tampico, and some other particulars. The letter of Gen. Ampudia covering Mr. Marcy's despatch, contains a singular paragraph, if in our haste we rightly apprehend it. It is to the following effect: "Every moment which passes, confirms my idea of the immense advantages we have gained from fighting four consecutive days at Monterey, since now the enemy entertains great respect for the Mexican soldier, and American blood flowed with such profusion *that from the Generals of the enemy came the suggestion of an armistice of eight weeks*, which disarms, as it were, a great part of his regular troops.

Since writing the above we have seen another positive assertion made on the authority of Ampudia that *the idea of the armistice was suggested by American officers*, and the Mexicans are led to presume it was suggested by them because the greater part of our regulars were cut to pieces at Monterey.

The Mexican accounts of the battles of Monterey are more numerous than have been published in the United States. As a matter of necessity, they praise very highly the valor of our troops, and they insist upon the obstinacy and gallantry of the defence. The movements of Gen. Worth on the west side of the town are described as very brilliant. One fort taken by Gen. Worth is said to have been taken and re-taken three several times—once by Gen. Mejia at the point of the bayonet, capturing at the same time 300 Americans and eight pieces of artillery. Some of their first accounts declared that Gen. Worth was killed. From Saltillo Gen. Ampudia wrote to his government, demanding an investigation of his conduct, both before and after Gen. Taylor presented himself at Monterey. He courts scrutiny, alledging that "as the laws of honor and the good of his country are the only elements of his existence, his mind cannot be tranquil until the Secretary of War, the supreme government, and the Republic, are satisfied with his conduct, considered under every aspect." This humble letter does not save him from the letter writers. They charge him with the grossest cowardice and incompetency. But we have neither time nor space to-day to enter further into the Mexican accounts of the battles. One thing we must note, however. Almost all their accounts say that they refused to capitulate until we agreed to salute their flag, and then they boast ostentatiously that the Americans did in fact salute their flag. Before the two months' armistice expires, the Mexicans count confidently that Santa Anna will have an army around him which will prevent any further advance of Gen. Taylor.

The Mexican papers are full of the orders of Gen. Salas, made through his secretaries, providing resources for the war. We have various circulars of Almonte, one of which is in the nature of a manifesto and written with marked ability, but we cannot give it to-day.

On the morning of the 14th of October, a rumor was circulated in the City of Mexico that some battalions of the National Guard designed to issue a *pronunciamento*, the object of which was to wrest the reins of government from Gen. Salas, on the ground that he was aiming to perpetuate his power, and intended to seize upon the property of the commercial classes. This rumor was followed by another of dissensions in the Cabinet, threatening the stability of the Government. The multitude assembled in crowds about the palace, and at last Gen. Salas, accompanied by Senor Gomez Farias, appeared and addressed the people, endeavoring to soothe and quiet them. The General was received, says the Government organ, with enthusiasm of the liveliest kind.

The excitement subsequently took a new turn. Senor Cortina, the Governor of the Federal District of Mexico, was said to have given notice to the merchants that he could no longer guarantee the security of their property. The warehouses of the merchants were in fact closed in some quarters, and the owners, it was said, were arming themselves in order to protect their property. This led again to the assemblage of throngs of people deeply anxious to learn the facts, and Gen. Salas and Senor Farias again sallied forth and addressed the people, and succeeded in dispersing them quietly. All this commotion is attributed by the papers in favor of the Government to the intrigues of the monarchists. The motives of the clergy were of course their dread lest the Government should seize upon their revenues to carry on the war against the United States. We find unequivocal indications in the papers that such a seizure would be a very natural and justifiable measure on the part of the Government.

An express arrived at Vera Cruz on the 21st ult., which announced that during the night of the 18th there was another alarm in the capital, *similar to that of the 14th*, which was quieted, however, like that of the 14th, after some moments of confusion. We bitterly regret these commotions, says El Indicador, because if they are continued, they will infallibly produce our ruin. Our enemy is already in the heart of the country, and nothing but the union of our entire strength can save us. The Government is unable to discharge its weighty obligations toward a foreign enemy, when confidence is thus shaken by unfounded alarms and the time of the Government is wasted in preventing and dispelling them.

From the Chronicle of last Wednesday.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WILMINGTON & RALEIGH R. R. COMPANY.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company was held in this town last week, commencing on Thursday morning and closing on Friday night. The attendance of individual Stockholders was large. The stock owned by the State was represented by Hon. Richard Hines, of Raleigh.

Mr. James S. Battle, of Edgecombe, was chosen Chairman of the meeting, and Messrs. James Griswold, of Wayne, and William A. Wright, of Wilmington, Secretaries.

Gov. Dudley, President of the Company, submitted on behalf of the directory a report of operations for the year ending October 1st, and a report was also made by the committee appointed at the previous annual meeting to examine the books and accounts of the Company, consisting of Messrs. Alex. McRae, Jas. Griswold, and Henry Nutt. Both reports were received.

From the reports we take some particulars of general interest.

Liabilities of the Company on the 1st Oct., 1845, $668,817 52. Which sum is made up as follows:

Bonds sold in England, bearing 5 per cent interest,	$222,666 67
To the Literary Fund of the State of No. Ca., at 6 per cent interest,	85,000 00
Company's bonds endorsed by State of No. Ca., bearing 6 per cent. interest,	250,000 00
Bills Payable, bearing 7 pr. ct. interest,	15,000 00
Bills Payable, bearing 6 pr. ct. interest,	42,272 86
Scrip Bonds due to Contractors,	1,793 43
Bonds for hire of negro laborers, due Jan. 1, 1846, and previous,	3,939 48
Do. do. do. do. due Jan. 1, 1847,	18,270 00
Due sundry persons for materials, labor, &c.,	30,875 08
	$668,817 52

Amount of receipts from Rail Road for the year ending October 1st.

For passengers	$103,469 60	
" freight	44,756 11	
" mail transportation	37,060 91	
		$185,286 65
Expenses of Road for the year		191,854 49

Amount of receipts from Steam Boats for the year ending October 1st.

For passengers and freight,	$95,474 90	
" mail transportation	37,060 94	
		$132,535 84
Expenses of Boats for the year		$97,827 96
Net profits of Road and Boats		$28,140 04

In regard to the expenses of the Road the examining committee say, "It will be seen that the expenditures of the Rail Road are to an amount greatly exceeding that of any previous year.

"The Committee think proper to explain that there has been expended during the year for four new Locomotives, two new coaches, a large number of new trucks, and a new coach house, the sum of $42,291 07, which does not properly belong to the current expenses of the Road.

"It appears by the report of the superintendent of the Road and Road repairs, that there has been expended for Road repairs (including the sum of $21,747 74 for new iron) the sum of $79,790 46."

Comparative tables of annual Receipts and Expenditures.

RAIL ROAD.

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1841	162,628 08	131,385 14
1842	118,103 67	94,807 42
1843	122,108 72	70,176 09
1844	158,705 34	131,646 15
1845	161,484 11	121,805 55
1846	185,286 65	191,854 49

STEAM BOATS.

1841	134,600 31	110,560 20
1842	93,873 81	86,085 23
1843	104,064 27	77,990 08
1844	130,828 41	71,987 09
1845	127,009 34	90,285 65
1846	132,535 84	97,827 96

Governor Dudley declined another election to the office of President of the Company, (for reasons of a private nature,) and Gen. Alex. McRae, of this town, was chosen in his stead. The individual Stockholders elected as Directors for the ensuing year, Edwd. B. Dudley, John Hill, P. K. Dickinson, Gilbert Potter, James T. Miller and O. G. Parsley. The four State Directors have not yet been appointed.

Annexed are some of the resolutions adopted by the meeting.

Offered by Gov. Dudley.

Resolved, That the proper notice be given that this company will apply to the next Legislature for an amendment of their charter, with a view to an extension of the road to Fair Bluff, or some point on the South Carolina line.

Offered by Mr. H. I. Toole, of Edgecombe.

Resolved 1st, That in the opinion of this convention material reductions should be made in the salaries and expenditures; that omitting any specifications, the convention recommend to the President and Board of Directors a searching examination how far and in what particulars such be made.

Resolved 2d, That the present Road must be *sustained*; that to secure that, it must be *extended*. That in contemplation of the present embarrassment of the State, no direct pecuniary aid can be expected or ought to be asked from that quarter. That the General Government, with a view to mail facilities, should extend a fostering hand. That the new enterprise strongly appeals to the State pride of the citizens of North Carolina, presenting the simple question whether we shall remain as heretofore in commercial vassalage to Virginia, S. Carolina, and New York, or whether uniting all our efforts we shall aid to build up in No. Carolina a city worthy of the State.

In presenting the above resolutions, Mr. Toole took occasion to express at some length his views on the project to extend the Road so as to connect with the South Carolina Roads. He advocated the extension in an able and energetic manner, portraying in vivid language the immense benefits which must of necessity result to this town and the State upon the completion of the work contemplated. Mr. Hines, of Raleigh, spoke to the same point with clearness and vigor. He forcibly urged the people of Wilmington to push onward the extension project with an unflinching determination, relying *only* on what they themselves *can* do to achieve success. Both of these gentlemen evinced a hearty interest in the prosperity of Wilmington, as well as that of the State at large. The gratitude of our citizens is justly due to them.

Offered by Mr. G. J. McRee.

Resolved, That we memoralize the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, to relinquish the mortgage held by the State on the Boats and Wharves of the W. & R. R. Road Co.; to authorize said Company to negotiate, on the faith of said Boats and Wharves, as large a loan as possible; to subscribe the amount of said loan to the extension of said Road south to some point on the South Carolina line—the said stock in the new Road being pledged to the State in lieu of said mortgage on the Boats and Wharves, and for the same purposes.

Offered by Mr. Thomas D. Meares.

Resolved, That the President and Directors apply to the Legislature for an extension of credit on the debt due the Literary Fund, and the Bonds of the Company on which the State is now an indorser, in such way as to them may seem best.

Resolved, That the President of this Company, with E. B. Dudley, James S. Battle, F. J. Hill, H. L. Holmes and Thomas D. Meares, be appointed a committee to attend the sitting of the Legislature for the purpose of memoralizing that body for the extension of the Charter of the W. & R. R. Co., to enable them to connect with the S. C. Roads, or to procure another Charter for the same purpose, and to attend to the interests of the Road in all other particulars; and that the committee appointed as aforesaid, be authorized to add to their number, or fill vacancies in their body which may occur.

Offered by Dr. Sugg, of Edgecombe.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, a *Sinking Fund* should be provided for the liquidation of the debts of this Company, and that we strongly recommend to the Stockholders, to contribute for that object.

Resolved, That the President and Directors be instructed to prepare without delay, an instrument of writing and cause it to be presented to every Stockholder in this Company, for his or her signature, binding them to the payment of $5 on each Share of Stock annually for five years on and after the 1st of Nov., 1847, for the purpose of raising said Fund.

Resolved, That no such subscription shall be considered binding until the assent of individual holders of at least 5000 Shares be obtained, and also the consent of the Legislature, to a similar contribution on the Stock held by the State.

Resolved, That all the net proceeds of the Road after the paying the expenses of the Company and the interest on the debt, shall be added to said fund, until the whole debt shall be extinguished.

Resolved, That after the debts of the Company shall have been paid, the whole proceeds of said Road shall be and are hereby pledged to the repayments to the Stockholders of their contributions as above, until the sums so contributed shall be returned with the interest thereon.

Resolved, That the President and Directors be instructed to make application to the Legislature at the ensuing session, for its concurrence in the object of the above resolutions.

To Mill Owners.

25 BBLS. B. F. OIL, equal to Sperm for machinery. For sale low by
R. H. STANTON & CO.
Nov 20, 1846 10-tf

SEGARS.

SOME very choice—medium and common—of brands too numerous to mention, at
STANTON & CO'S.
Nov 20, 1846 10-tf

Just Received,

A VERY superior article of St. Croix Sugar,
A " " " white Havana do.
ALSO—Oranges, Apples, Beets, White Onions, and Irish Potatoes, wholesale and retail.
[N20] HOWARD & PEDEN.

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, 3 o'clock, P. M.

The cars have just arrived, bringing us Raleigh papers, and we have only time to give a few particulars.

On Monday, at 2 o'clock, the Legislature met and appointed its officers, which are as follows:

IN THE SENATE.—Col. Andrew Joyner, of Halifax, Speaker; Henry W. Miller, Chief Clerk, and H. W. Hastel, Ass't Clerk; Green Hill, Principal Doorkeeper, and Patrick McGowan, Ass't do., (all Feds but McGowan.)

IN THE HOUSE.—Hon. Edward Stanly, of Beaufort County, Speaker; Charles Manly, Esq., of Raleigh, Chief, and J. R. Dodge, of Surry, Assistant Clerk; S. J. French, Principal, and W. R. Lovell, Assistant Doorkeeper, (*all Feds.*)

The Governor's message was received on Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

We have received a copy of the message through the politeness of E. D. Hall, Esq., but, of course, have no time or room to say any thing about its contents in the present number.

The steamer Acadia arrived at Boston on the 17th; she brings news only 3 days later than the Great Western: Cotton declined 1-8d on the 31st.

FROM SANTA FE.

By the arrival at Fort Leavenworth of Lt. Col. Ruff, we learn through the St. Louis Republican, that Gen. Kearney left Santa Fe for California on the 25th of September. The route is said to be one of great hardships, if not absolutely impracticable, being down the Rio Grande to Socoro, (an old Spanish town, formerly of much importance from the large garrison stationed there,) about 200 miles south of Santa Fe; thence west to the "Gila," (pronounced Heela;) thence down the Gila to within 150 or 200 miles of the head of the Gulf of California, into which the Gila empties itself; thence north-west of Monterey, on the Pacific. This route is called and known as the Copper Mine route.

The Colonel reports that everything was tranquil at Santa Fe when he left, (September 27th) though a very current rumor existed that the Armijo family would endeavor to incite the population to open resistance as soon as Gen. Kearney and the regular troops of the United States had left that part of the country. This report was not believed, however, or, if true, would have caused no uneasiness.

Gen. Kearney, by printed proclamation, dated Sept. 22, 1846, announces that, being *duly authorized* by the President of the United States, he appoints the following named persons the executive and administrative officers of the laws and government of the Territory of New Mexico:—

Governor—Charles Bent.

Secretary of the Territory—Don Aduciano Vigil.

Marshal—Richard Dallam.

U. S. District Attorney—Francis P. Blair.

Treasurer—Charles Blummer.

Auditor Public Accounts—Eugene Leitensdorfer.

And Joab Houghton, Antonio Jose Otero, and Charles Baubien, Judges of the Supreme Court. These appointments were regarded as the best that could be made out of the material present in Santa Fe. The appointment of Gov. Bent appears to give general satisfaction.

Col. Doniphan's regiment had obtained permission of Gen. Kearney to march to Chihuahua and effect there a junction with General Wool, U. S. Army. Indeed such a movement was necessary, as, owing to some mismanagement, provisions were very scarce, the army being obliged to subsist from Bent's Fort (some time in July) up to the last of September, without sugar or coffee, and on half ration of flour (ground wheat.)

It was the universal belief at Santa Fe that Gen. Wool would meet with no resistance at Chihuahua. Constant communication was had between the traders at Chihuahua and the traders at Santa Fe.

From the Clarkesville (Ga.) Ægis.

SPANISH TOBACCO—ITS CULTIVATION.

We do not think that we can do our agricultural friends a greater service than by calling their attention to the cultivation of this tobacco, which has already found its way north, as high as the Connetticut river, on which numerous farms have abandoned the growth of every other product, this having been found the most profitable. With our milder clime we should certainly not fear to fail where our active but less favored northern brethren have so well succeeded. To ensure success we must, however profit by the experience of those who are best acquainted with its culture, and not hold out with mulish obstinacy, to our own preconceived opinions. We will present our readers with the method generally pursued in Cuba, where the best article is grown, and we do not hesitate to promise those who will imitate their manner of cultivating and curing the plant, a profitable return for their labor.

Having prepared a bed of rich loam or new earth, by breaking all the lumps, and sprinkling it with a little ashes, just before a shower of rain, scatter the seed over the surface, and let the rain beat them in. A frame work, a couple of feet high, should cover the bed, and boughs of trees or a cloth spread daily over it to protect the seed from the hot sun, exposing the bed to its rays only in the morning and late in the afternoon. This must be continued until the plants are two or three inches high. They should then be planted in the field about two or three feet apart, according to the richness of the soil, and when the buds appear on the stem the same should be nipped off, leaving six or eight leaves to each plant; the sprouts also should be removed until the leaves become ripe and fit to be gathered. This is known by what are called blisters appearing over the whole leaf, like yellowish blotches, as if the under and upper sides of the leaf and somewhat separated, and the intervening substance had withered. The stem is then cut close to the earth, the lower and half decayed leaves stripped off and thrown aside, and the remainder cut in pairs, attached to the stem, and thrown on branches or baskets, so that they do not touch the earth.—They are now left exposed to the sun for about an hour or until deprived of their brittleness, and then hung on poles in the shade in an airy, dry building, where they are allowed to be until quite dry, both the leaf and the piece of central stalk attached to each pair.—If mildew appears on them, they must be exposed for and hour to the sun, which will kill the fungus. When quite dry, a damp day must be selected when the leaves will lose their crispness, and the whole separated from the stalks and tied in bundles of twenty leaves each, be laid in a pile with their stems outside, and a heavy weight applied to the top. The Spaniards sprinkle the dried leaves first with a decoction of orange leaves, or of vanilla, or of tobacco stems, which they believe adds to the flavor of the leaf but which we think very questionable. The mass is allowed to sweet in the pile for three months, when the tobacco loses its acrid oil, and that ripening of the leaf is produced that renders the peculiar perfume, when burned, more perfect. Care must be taken not to cut the tobacco too soon after a heavy rain, which dilutes too much the oily glandular secretion of the leaf in which its perfume consists, and still greater care must be taken to avoid more exposure to the sun than is sufficient to render the leaves sufficiently pliant to [illegible] not [illegible] of [illegible] Florida a [illegible] spotted leaf is produced of a very weak quality, and fit only for segars, for which, however, from one to two dollars a pound have been paid. We can see no reason why our Georgia farmers should not try their hand at it, and if they will yearly buy new seed, and not use that from the plants which will bring an inferior article, we will promise them tobacco not inferior to that grown in Cuba.

Dr. R. M. Parks & Co. have just received a small parcel of seed, just arrived from Havana, where it was carefully selected, and which they warrant to be of the best quality. The seed have been left with them as an experiment, and if not sold soon will be returned to the importer: we therefore advise those disposed to make a trial of it, to secure a portion at the earliest opportunity.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Capers, Mr. Edwin T. Love, to Mrs. Julia McTaggart.

In this town, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. Wm. Huntington, to Miss Harriet Sophia Brown, daughter of Mr. Thomas W. Brown.

In this county, on the 12th inst., by John A. Sanders, Esq., Mr. Charles Erhart, of Wilmington, to Miss Sarah Fisher, both late of Germany.

In Sampson county, on the 5th inst., Mr. Jaison Pearson, to Miss Arcada Powell, all of that county.

DIED.

In this town, a few days ago, Miss Mary Nixon, aged 71.

Near Hallsville, Duplin county, on the 22d of October, Mrs. Mary Bishop, aged 91 years, 2 months, and 6 days. The deceased left at her death eleven children living; the oldest is now 71 years of age and the youngest 46.—She also left at her death 41 living grand children and 57 great grand children. She had also four other grand children who have gone to the West, and not included. She has left a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn her departure.—*Com.*

In Sampson county, on the 3d instant, Mr. Archibald Kelly, aged 20 years, a very worthy and respectable young man, mild in his manners, gentlemanly in his deportment, and kind and affectionate to his parents.—*Com.*

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Hams,	8½	a	9
Middlings,	7	a	7½
Shoulders,	7	a	8
Hog round,		a	7
Western,	5½	a	
BEESWAX,	22	a	25
BUTTER,	14	a	20
BEEF, bbl. mess,	9 00	a	00
prime,	5 50	a	6 50
CORN,	65	a	70
" Meal,	85	a	90
COFFEE,	8	a	9
COTTON,	5	a	6½
CANDLES, tallow,	12	a	14
sperm,	30	a	31
Adamantine,	26	a	28
FEATHERS,	30	a	33
FLOUR,—Canal,	6 50	a	7 00
Fayetteville,	6 00	a	6 50
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs	52½	a	65
IRON,	4 75	a	5 50
LARD,	8½	a	9
Western,	6½	a	7
LIME, Thomastown,	75	a	
LUMBER—Steam mill,			
River, Flooring boards,'	8 00	a	0 00
wide, do.	6 00	a	0 00
Scantling,		a	5 25
Timber,	5 00	a	7 50
MOLASSES, W. I.	18	a	23
MACKEREL, No 1 retail,	13	a	14 00
2, "	7 50	a	8 50
3,	4 00	a	0 —
NAILS,	4½	a	5
NAVAL STORES, Yellow Turpt.		a	2 65
Virgin dip,		a	2 65
hard, half price.			
Tar,	2 30	a	0 00
Pitch,	75	a	
Rosin No. 1,	1 25	a	
" 2,	60	a	
" 3,	30	a	00
Sp. Turpt.		a	47
OIL, Sperm,		a	1 00
PEASE, Ground,	87	a	0 90
Black eye,	65	a	70
Cow,	65	a	00
PORK,—per bbl.			
Northern Mess,	13 00	a	14 00
Prime,		a	11 00
fresh,		a	
RICE,	3 50	a	4 00
rough, bush		a	
SALT, Turks Island, bushel	35	a	00
Liverpool, sack,	1 50	a	1 60
SOAP,	4	a	5
SHINGLES, country,	2 00	a	2 50
contract,		a	5 00
SPIRITS, Northern Rum,	24	a	26
Gin,	30	a	35
Whiskey,	27	a	30
Apple Brandy,	30	a	37
STEEL,	12½	a	25
STAVES, W. O. bbl. rough,	15.—	a	16
dressed,	7		8 —
R. O. Hhd. rough,	—	a	— 00
dressed,	00	a	10 00
SUGAR, West India,	7	a	8
New Orleans,	6½	a	7½
loaf	13	a	14
TALLOW,	7	a	7½
TOBACCO, leaf,	3 00	a	3 75
VARNISH,	20	a	22
WINES, Madeira,	70	a	2 50
Port,			2 00
Malaga,	34	a	45

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	1 pr. ct.	prem
" " New York,	1 "	"
" " Boston,	1 "	"

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK.

Naval Stores, 25 a 30 cts. Spirits Turp 45 per bbl, Rice, 12½ cts. per hundred
Cotton, 90c per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $3 00 per hogshead.
Lumber, $4 a $6 00 per m.

To Philadelphia.—Spirits 54c. Naval Stores, 25 a 30. Lumber $5.
Cotton goods and yarns, to Philadelphia, 6 cts per cubic foot.
To Baltimore—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores 30 a 33c. Lumber $4½.
Cotton, $1 25, Yarns 6c. per cubic foot.
To Boston.—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores, 35c.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Nov. 19.

Naval Stores—Our review of the 12th inst., left the Naval Store market apparently firm, with quick sales at quotations then given.—This state of the market continued during Friday and Saturday, with an occasional fluctuation of a fraction less per barrel. On Monday a decided fall in prices seemed to be settled upon by the operators, and but very little, if any Turpentine, changed hands during the day, $2 65 being all that could be obtained; holders refusing to take it. On Tuesday, operators raised their mark from the day before, and holders acceding to terms, sales were made at $2 75. On Wednesday, the same price was obtained in the early part of the day, but in the afternoon the article receded to 66 55, and sales have been made this morning at the same rates. The market is very unsettled.—The European news, per Great Western, will probably be received by to-morrow's mail, which will have a tendency, we think, to effect the market either one way or the other. Sales [illegible] barrels, [illegible] which has been taken by distillers [illegible] and Spirits we hear of no transactions. Operators refuse to buy, on account of the unsettled state of the market—Tar is in great demand, and arrivals are remarkably scarce. A very small lot (15 barrels) sold yesterday at $2 50.

Shingles—In slight demand. See quotations.

Lumber—River—There is not exceeding 200,000 feet of Lumber on the market, and sales have been difficult to effect. We refer to quotations for a correct state of the market, both for last sales and for highest offers made.

Timber—There is now only three rafts upon the market unsold. Quotations range from $5 50 to 97 50, for last sales effected, for Mill Timber, according to quality.

Rice—We hear of no wholesale transactions. Retail price from store, $4 25.

Hay—Arrived, about 125 bales for a dealer, which is retailing at 75c.

Flour—Fayetteville is rather lower than last report, so we lower our figures a fraction.

Corn—Arrived from Mattamuskete this morning a cargo of 1,600 bushels corn; not yet sold. Store rates 85c. per bushel.

Salt—Arrived, cargo of 3100 bushels from Nassau, sold and gone into Custom House; in order to save the duties of the Tariff of '42, which will expire on the last day of this month. Terms of sale not made public.

BY TO-DAY'S NORTHERN MAIL.

NEW-YORK, Monday, November 16, 2 pm. The Turpentine to arrive has been extensively sold at $3 50 per barrel.—*Jour. Com.*

[*Per Great Western.*]

LONDON, Oct. 30.—*Naval Stores*—Had a rather firmer market for Spirits of Turpentine, an improved business has been done at 54s. Many of the drawers are not willing sellers now, under 55s. Several small parcels of rough Turpentine, have changed hands at about 10s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, October 30—Naval Stores; Fine Turpentine is worth 9s 6d per cwt; and Tar is worth 13s to 14s per barrel; Spirits Turpentine 54s to 55s.

Flour is firm at 32s to 34s 6d, duty paid; bonded, 30s 6d to 32s.

[We cannot see anything in the above to warrant the recent great and sudden depression which Turpentine has experienced in this market.]—ED. JOUR.

CHARLESTON MARKET—Nov. 14.

Rice.—The sales since our last embrace about 2000 tierces, at extremes from 3 3-4 to 4 3-4, the bulk going at $4 and 4 1-16 per hundred.

Rough Rice.—Received since our last, 50,000 bushels. The transactions comprise about 20,000 bushels at prices ranging from 90 c'ts to $1 per bushel.

Grain.—There have been no arrivals since our last of the articles usually classed under this head. The stock of *Corn*, although reduced, is more than sufficient to meet the present demand. It is impossible at present to quote the article.

Flour.—Near 200 barrels Western brought $6 per barrel; 80 barrels country at $5 3-4 per bbl.

Bacon.—The article continues to attract the attention of purchasers, but the demand seems confined chiefly to Sides and Shoulders. Shoulders have again become scarce, and readily commands 5c.

Lard.—Very little has been done in this article since our last. About 60 bbls Western brought 7 7-8 and 8c.

NEW YORK MARKET—Nov. 14.

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft,	$	a	3 50
do Newbern,	"	a	3 80
Spirits Turpentine,	58	a	60
Tar,	2 00	a	2 25
Rice, per cwt.	3 87½	a	4 75

Naval Stores.—The receipts of Turpentine from North Carolina this session have been unusually light, principally owing to the low stage of the rivers there preventing its being brought down to the shipping ports; the stock now here offered for sale is very small, and but one arrival has taken place for more than two weeks, in consequence of the long continued prevalence of head winds. The enhanced rates of freight to Liverpool and London, amounting almost to a prohibition, and the packets requiring but a very small quantity at any rate, (other goods being more desirable,) buyers for export have recently taken very little, and we have only to report this week 1000 bbls. Washington at $3,50 pr. 280 lbs., the previous price. Of Spirits Turpentine, about 900 bbls. have arrived from Wilmington, some of which is for shipment to England; part was sold to arrive at 55 cents, cash, some on the wharf at 55 a 58, and other in small lots at 58 a 60, cash, leaving again but a small stock, held at our highest figures. There is little or no Tar here, none having arrived lately; Rosin continues dull at previous quotations.

Rice.—The late advices from Europe, with high rates of freights, have depressed the market, and the entire sales of the week amount to only 184 tcs. and 39 bbls, from $3,50 to $4,50. For one fancy parcel, $5 has been refused. In the absence of purchasers, our quotation, which we do not vary, may be considered right.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Nov. 14

Flour readily commands $6,00. Corn 50 cts.; wheat 60 to $1, and all brisk. Apple Brandy 30 to 32. Cotton 8½ to 8¾. No particular change otherwise to notice.

North Carolinian.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Nov 12—Schr (new) A J DeRosset, Mills, New York, to R W Brown.

13—Brig Samuel Potter, Barry, New York, to Brown & DeRosset.

Brig Louisa, Pierce, Martinique.

Schr H Westcott, Lodge, Philaeelphia, to E J Lutterloh.

15—Barque Nathan W Bridge, Brown, Portland, Me., to Barry & Bryant.

Brig John R Dow, Merryman, Boston, to Barry & Bryant.

Schr Wilmington, Willetts, Baltimore, to Brown & DeRosset.

Bt Schr Liverpool, Johnson, Nassau, N. P., to Brown & DeRosset.

16—Schr Jack Downing, Parker, Onslow, to John Gammell.

17—Brig Adna, Sherman, New York.

Brig Wahsega, Borland, Charleston, to Jno Gammell.

Brig Lycoming, Carr, Warren, R. I., to Jno Gammell.

Schr E S Powell, Powell, New York, to G W Davis.

18—schr Lybrand, Teal, Philadelpaia, to J Mulock.

Schr Jane, Marden, hence for Philadelphia, put back in distress, with loss of deck load—was run into by the brig R W Brown, of New York, while at sea, and received considerable damage

Schr Alaric, Purnell, NY, to E J Lutterloh.

19—schr Middleton, Pugh, corn, to master.

Schr Adeline,

TO THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE!

THE SUBSCRIBER proposes publishing in the town of Wilmington, N. C., provided sufficient encouragement is offered, a paper to be called

The Temperance Sentinel.

TO BE DEVOTED TO

Temperance, Literature, Science, Agriculture, The Markets, &c. &c.

In laying this prospectus before the friends of Temperance and Morality for their sanction, we are actuated alone by the wish to do all that we can for the suppression of that great foe to human happiness—INTEMPERANCE. If those who are desirous to see the downfall of this monster will only come forward to our support, we will endeavor to give him such thrusts as will, in time, perhaps cause him to absent himself from our otherwise happy commonwealth.

There is at present no paper devoted to this philanthropic cause published in North Carolina, whilst there is scarcely another State in the Union within whose bounds there is not one or more papers published, devoted to the Temperance cause. Shall it be said, North Carolina cannot support a paper of this kind? For the honor of the "Old North State," I should be sorry to have it said of her. Why is it, then, that there is not an organ of this character in existence? Numerous proposals for the work have been before you, but they have all fallen to the ground fo the want of sufficient encouragement to enable them to make a start. The main reason for the repeated failures, we think, may be justly attributed to the lack of interest shown towards them by the friends of the cause. Will they not listen to this appeal, and use every means within their power to prevent this proposal from sharing the same fate as its predecessors? We hope so.

Friends and Brethren in the Temperance cause! We call upon you to assist us in carrying forward this great work. We ask you not only to subscribe yourselves, but to use all your efforts to procure subscribers for us. Let not this attempt fail. We believe if the friends of the cause will only come up to the work, that North Carolina not only CAN but WILL support a paper whose every effort will be put forth to exterminate that Hydra-headed monster—INTEMPERANCE. The evil should at once be arrested in its onward march, nor longer let it have its course—*free and unrammelled*. Its pathway is marked by the tears of the widow and the orphan. It is daily bringing our friends and fellow-citizens to—what?—*A Drunkard's Grave!* Yea, verily! some of the most gifted men in our land have been cut down in the very height of their brilliant career—numbers of our young men who have given early evidences of talent, and have been looked upon by a fond father or a doating mother, as one who was distined to fill a high place in the hearts of their fellow-citizens, have had all their buds of promise nipped by the approach of this insidious foe—a foe who is no respecter of persons, but treats all who tamper with him alike, and brings them to an untimely and dishonored grave. When we look around us and see the ravages which intemperance is making throughout the length and breadth of our land, we should rise up as one man and swear never to cease our efforts until we have banished this tyrant from our otherwise happy land.

To the Brethren of the Independent Order of Rechabites, both here and abroad, we affectionately appeal for support. As the Organ of the Order in this State, we will do every thing for its advancement that can be done. The blessed principles of our Order call upon us to exercise BENEVELENCE and CHARITY—*Temperance, Fortitude* and *Justice*. These distinguished virtues and excellencies it will be the primary object of THE SENTINEL to inculcate upon the minds and hearts of its readers. In its columns, the Rechabites will ever find their great objects and interests faithfully advocated and zealously supported.

In addition to its advocacy of Temperance—*The Sentinel* will contain a great variety of interesting and useful matter, such as MORAL TALES, POETRY, ESSAYS, ANECDOTES, &c. &c., and no pains will be spared to make it worthy of the patronage not only of the Members of the Order and the friends of Temperance, but of the reading public generally.

A weekly report of the *Wilmington Markets*, together with the Markets of other places connected with this in point of trade—Arrivals and Departures of Vessels to and from this port, together with every thing of interest which transpires both here and abroad, will find a place in the columns of the *Sentinel*.

And though last but not least, the LADIES will ever, we trust find it a welcome companion to the parlor or boudoir. No article will ever find a place in its columns which can tend, in the remotest degree, to raise a blush upon the check of the most fastidious

THE SENTINEL will be published weekly on a Royal sheet at $2 per annum, payable on the receipt of the first number. We will issue the first No, as soon as we receive a sufficient number of subscribers to warrant us in the undertaking. We hope our friends will not let us wait long.

As a native-born son of the "Old North State," we call upon our fellow-citizens to extend to us that support which is our due. As a son of Old New Hanover we ask of our fellow-county men to come forward and sustain at least one paper in their county which will be conducted by a native-born Wilmingtonian. Having dwelt among you from my infancy up, I think I have a right to demand of you that support which I shall use every exertion to merit.

Its *cheapness* should induce every one to subscribe, and lend us a helping hand to establish a paper of this kind in Wilmington. It will contain the same amount of information as the other papers published here, relative to the Markets, &c., and at *a less cost*, and we trust that will be a sufficient inducement to our country friends to give us a large circulation in the surrounding counties.—And to the friends of the cause in other portions of the State we affectionately appeal for aid.

WILLIAM J. YOPP.

October 23d, 1846.

☞ Editors throughout the State will confer a favor on us by giving the above Prospectus a few insertions in their respective papers, and calling the attention of their readers to it. W. J. Y.

BENSON'S

WASHING MACHINE.

ONE OF THE GREATEST LABOR SAVING MACHINES EVER INVENTED.

1st. A lad 12 years of age, can wash, with this machine, as fast and far better, than ten of the best washerwomen.

2d. At least seventy-five per cent. is saved in the wear of clothes, by washing them in this machine.

3d. Ordinary clothes washed in this manner require no boiling; all that is necessary is to rinse them thoroughly and put them to dry.

4th. There is a saving of fifty per cent. in the article of soap, by using this machine.

5th. The finest cap or handkerchief can be washed in this machine with perfect safety.

6th. This machine is perfectly simple in its construction, not liable to get out of repair, and with careful usage will last twenty years.

Washing will at any time be done, free of charge, to satisfy the disbeliever.

The subscribers offer for sale, on liberal terms, the right of the above Machine for the town of Wilmington and County of New Hanover. Applications made to the subscribers, at Kenansville, N. C., will be promptly attended to, where the machine can be seen and examined to the satisfaction of all. BASS & SULLIVAN.

October 16, 1846 5-3muoo

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly for a charter to give a Joint Stock Company power to establish a School in the vicinity of Black River Chapel, New Hanover county.

Oct. 23d, 1846.—[6-5t*

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.

GEORGE W. DAVIS.

October 16, 1846

SALT.

200 SACKS, in 4 bushel bags, Liverpool grind, for sale by J. WESSEL,

Oct 16, 1846—5t Water street.

TO THE PEOPLE.

THE session of Congress, which has just terminated, will be long and gratefully remembered by all true republicans for the triumphant success of many of their cherished principles and measures. While we heartily rejoice at the triumph of the principles which it has been our constant effort to advocate and defend, and from which no prosperity, no adversity can swerve us; we cannot be unmindful of the attitude in which we are placed by a recent vote of both houses of Congress:—we allude to the contemplated withdrawal of their patronage from the newspaper press. To this decision we cheerfully bow, sensible as we are of the patriotic motives which have led to it. But we trust that this decision of Congress increases rather than diminishes our claim to the support of a high power—that of *the people*; and to them we confidently appeal to aid us, by *their* patronage, in sustaining at the seat of government a journal that is inflexibly devoted to their interests and the true interests of the country.

It is known to every one, that the chief source of sustaining a newspaper is not the magnitude of its subscription list, so much as the advertising patronage which may be bestowed upon it. In large commercial cities, indeed, the latter is usually the concomitant of the former, as it becomes the obvious interest of mercantile men to advertise in those papers which are the most extensively circulated. Washington, however, is differently situated. Deprived of the advertising patronage incident to a mercantile community, and burdened with peculiar and enormous expenses which are not elsewhere incurred, nothing but a very long list of subscribing patrons can sustain a paper in usefulness—if, indeed, even in existence. The proprietors of the "Union" have hitherto spared no pains, and no expense, to make their paper worthy of the metropolis, and worthy of the support of that great party under whose banner they are enlisted. In publishing the most full and ample debates of the two houses of Congress, it is believed, ever before attempted on this continent in a daily newspaper, they have secured the services of the best reporters which the country afforded, but at the enormous cost of $12,000 or $15,000 per year. Their extensive foreign and domestic correspondence is another large item of expense, but the instructive usefulness of which is so highly commended as appreciated as to justify almost any outlay to attain it. Still, it must be evident that these heavy expenses cannot be borne, unless the subscription list is commensurate to the undertaking; and although we can boast of 15 000 subscribers, (including daily, tri-weekly, and weekly,) yet this list must be still considerably enlarged to enable the proprietors of the "Union" to sustain all its usefulness, and to insure them against pecuniary loss. Invoking them, again, the aid and support of all true friends of republican government, and pledging ourselves to renewed efforts in the cause of the glorious principles we cherish, we offer the following proposals:

The "DAILY UNION" will be published, as heretofore, at $10 per annum, payable in advance. Its character hitherto has been almost exclusively political. We purpose in future to devote a portion of its columns to domestic news of general interest, and to miscellaneous literature, which without impairing its political influence may render it the more acceptable to an extended class of readers.

The "SEMI-WEELLY UNION" will be published every Monday and Thursday, during the recess of Congress, at $5 per annum. This contains all the matter contained in the "*Daily Union*," except local advertisements. During the sessions of Congress three numbers, instead of two, will be issued, without any extra charge to subscribers.

Enlargement of the Weekly Union.

The "WEEKLY UNION" is issued every Saturday; and as arrangements are in progress to enlarge it to near *double its present size*, we shall soon be enabled to give nearly every article which may appear in the daily and semi weekly editions, at the extremely low rate of $2. We propose also to give, in this edition, a complete synoptical summary of the proceedings in both houses of Congress—thus rendering the "Weekly Union" a most valuable channel of information to all classes of our country. But, to remunerate us for this enterprise, an extensive subscription list is absolutely indispensable.

CONGRESSIONAL REGISTER.

In addition to the foregoing, we have resolved to publish, during the sessions of the national legislature, a "*Congressional Register*," to be issued weekly, and to contain a FULL REPORT of the daily proceedings and debates of both houses. Indeed the arrangements which we have made with the very best corps of reporters will enable us to give even more full and extended reports than we have produced during this session, superior as we claim them to be to any preceding ones. The Register will be made up from the daily reports in the "Union," carefully revised by an experienced editor, and will constitute a complete and authentic record of the session. An appendix will be added, uniform with the Register, and to be sent gratuitously to subscribers, comprising a list of the acts passed during the session, with a synopsis of their contents, and a reference, when necessary, to previous legislation. This will form the most complete history of the sessions of Congress, and will be furnished at the low price of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for the next session.

☞ POSTMASTERS are authorized to act as our agents; and by sending us five yearly subscribers, with the subscription money, for either the *Daily, Semi-Weekly*, or *Weekly*, will be entitled to one copy of the same edition as they furnish us subscribers for.

☞ The CONGRESSIONAL REGISTER will be furnished them *on the same terms*.

Clubs will be furnished with

5	copies of the Daily for		$40 00
5	do	Semi-Weekly	20 00
10	do	do	35 00
5	do	Weekly	8 00
10	do	do	15 00
20	do	Congressional Register	10 00

The name of no person will be entered upon our books unless the payment of the subscription be made in advance.

RITCHIE & HEISS.

NEW STORE.

CHEAP DRY GOODS!

FOR CASH.

THE subscriber having taken the store on the South side of Market street, a few doors East of Front street, formerly occupied by Mr. Charles Marechal, begs leave to inform the public that he has received, and is now opening, a very large assortment of

CHEAP DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found Calicoes from 6¼ to 12½ cents per yard; Muslins, 6¼ to 10 cents of very excellent quality; Ginghams, from 6¼ to 15 cents per yard, a superior article; Mouslin De Laines of all qualities; Rep Cashmeres, in pieces; Rep Cashmere Robes; Alpacas; a very large assortment of Trimmings, cheapest ever offered for sale in this market; Laces and Edgings, from 1 to 75 cents; Bonnet, Cap, and plain Ribbons, of all sorts; a very large assortment of

FANCY GOODS.

Also, Hair Dresses for Ladies; Gild and Steel Chains for Watches and Scissors; Silk Money Purses, new style; Beads of every description, Coral, Satin, and Glass, also, Steel Beads, at 10 cents per bunch; Necklaces &c. &c.

He invites the public to examine his stock before buying elsewhere, as he is confident he can sell cheaper goods than any other house in the place. JACOB KRAUS.

October 9, 1846 4tf

Co-Partnership.

THE subscribers have entered into a co-partnership under the name and firm of Howard & Peden.

W. C. HOWARD,
W. N PEDEN.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct 9, 1846 4tf

For Rent.

THAT large and commodious brick dwelling-house, situated on Third street, and recently occupied by David Reid Esq. Apply to W. A. BERRY, M.D.

October 9, 1846. 4tf

LIME.

1200 CASKS fresh Thomaston Lime, for sale by

M29 36-tf] J. C. & R. B. WOOD.

Wanted

THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE for District No. 23, on Moore's Creek, New Hanover county, desire to employ a Teacher to take charge of said School. Apply to JAS. MOORE,
JAS. F. CROOM,
N. R. CROOM,
Committee.

November 6, 1846.

Again at Home.

THE subscriber has returned to Wilmington and is prepared to execute work in his business in all its branches and with all the improvements in style and fashion of the season. He solicits the patronage of his old customers and the public generally. He will receive by first arrivals a large and well selected stock of

GOODS,

consisting in part of French, English and American Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; Rich Silk Velvet Vestings; Rich Tinselled Vestings; Rich French Merino Vestings; Paris style fancy Cassimeres; 6-4 English Tweeds; shaded striped French Cloaking; Black Watered Scarfs; fancy Joinville Scarfs; Polka H'dkfs; fancy Neck Ties; Black Italian Cravats; Kid, Silk, and Merino Gloves; Merino and Cotton Shirts, Drawers, and half Hose; Gurnsey Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Suspenders, Caps, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

He would respectfully call the attention of the public to as extensive and fashionable a stock of

CLOTHING

as can be found in the market. As they were manufactured under my own superintendence, and every garment I sell I warrent to give satisfaction or it may be returned and the money refunded, I consider that a good business can only be established by giving all satisfaction, which I am determined to do. If you favor me with a call I will thank you whether you purchase or not, at my old stand on Market street.

The above Goods will be sold lower than have ever been offered before for cash, or on time to punctual customers. CHAS. BARR.

Oct. 23d, 1846.

N. B.—I shall in future settle my business every six months: say, the 1st of January and the 1st of July, and will expect punctuality in payments. I will also make a deduction of six per cent. for cash, for all sums over $20.

NOTICE.

FLOORING and WEATHER BOARDS, well dressed, also sheathing and laths, can be at all times had at the Central Planing Mill, which will be delivered to the purchasers on any wharf designated in town, without charge for transportation.

Persons wishing to have lumber planed at said Mill, are furnished with a flat of convenient size free from charge. Apply to the subscriber, two doors north of the Custom House.

Oct 16] E. J. LUTTERLOH.

NEW GOODS.

N. MAY

WOULD inform the public that he has returned from New York, where he has been selecting a large and beautiful stock of

Fall and Winter Goods

Consisting of Ladies Dress Goods; handsome Mouslin De Laines, as low as 20 cents per yard; Shawls, Thread and Cotton Laces, Flannels Shirtings, &c.

A variety for Gentlemen's wear, together with various other goods too tedious to mention.

His stock is new, and was bought very low, and he pledges himself to sell cheaper than any other house in this place. Call and see, and you will get some good bargains.

October 16, 1846 5tf

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

MR. HUMPHREY would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington, that he purposes remaining in this place a short time, and of giving all an opportunity of procuring a correct likeness of themselves and friends in his superior style.

Having connection with three of the most successful Daguerreotype Rooms in the State of New York, he has advantages which but few artists can realize.

Portraits taken in a superior style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will effect them in the least.

Daguerreotypes taken by the old process gilded and colored so as to render them equal to those taken at the present day.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those wishing to engage in the business. Instruction with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his room, on Front street up stairs adjoining Dr. Ware's, directly opposite the Chronicle Office.

January 30, 1846. 20-tf

J. T. SCHONWALD,

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,

WOULD take this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to his profession, to merit the support of the community.

He continues to keep on hand a large stock of Botanic Medicines, of his own manufacture, such as remedies for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cholic, Gravels, Liver and Spleen Complaints, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, sick Head-ache, Piles, Nervous diseases, Worms, Tetter, and all diseases of the Skin, Itch, Scrofula, all kinds of Fevers, &c. &c.

These remedies are all of *purely Vegetable* composition, and are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of Medicines ever offered to the public.

Charles C. Reinehardt's

PATENT GLASS PAD

Double and Single Lever Truss, for HERNIA.

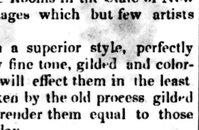
Dr. J. T. S. has on hand, and offers for sale, at manufacturer's prices, a large supply of the above Truss, consisting of eighteen different shapes and all sizes. They are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to any Truss ever before invented. He feels confident that a trial of the above Truss will satisfy any person of its superiority.

The above medicines are for sale in Princess street, near Rankin & Martin's Auction and Commission Store, at wholesale and retail.

Wilmington, N. C., May 8, 1846 34-3m

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.



THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞ Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 19, 1845. 1-tf

FRESH BEEF.

JAMES PETTEWAY

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he keeps for sale at the Market-house, the best of

FRESH MEATS,

of every description, and he solicits a share of public patronage.

Hotels or families can have their purchases sent to their houses if desired.

DROVERS will please always give him a call before disposing of their live stock, as he will give the highest price the market will afford.

Jan'y 2, 1846 16-tf

M'ALISTER'S

ALL-HEALING

OINTMENT.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great Evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick.—Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The language of scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity INSTANTLY. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thompsonian, for instance, STEAMS, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homopathist deals out infinitesimals, the Phelopathist blee's and doses us with mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of the Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock ascertained that five-eights of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore is to retain in the system five-eights of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates as many complaints.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelms mankind with coughs, colds, and consumption. Nine-tenths of the world die from disease induced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to unstop the pores, after they are closed. Would you apply stimulus to unstop the pores? O would you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and all others, Mc Alister's ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has POWER to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short upon any part of the body whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, then heals them.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest as consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibly, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not an one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession; I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition, an MULTITUDES of the POOR, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAlister, your Ointment is GOOD."

HEADACHE.

The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Ear Ache are helped with like success.

OLD SORES

That some Sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is, because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This Salve will always provide for such emergencies

RHEUMATISM.

It removes almost immediately the inflamation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

FEVERS.

In all cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the pores being locked up, so that the heat and perspiration cannot pass off. The least moisture could be started, the crisis has passed and the danger over. The All-Healing Ointment will in all cases of fevers almost instantly unlock the skin and bring forth the perspiration.

IN SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, LIVER COMPLAINT, SORE EYES, QUINCY, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, BREAK OUTS, SORE BREAST, PILES, ALL CHEST DISEASES, such as ASTHMA, OPPRESSION, PAINS, also, SORE LIPS, CHAPPED HANDS, TUMORS CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, NERVOUS DISEASES, and of the SPINE there is probably no medicine now so good—and as for BURNS it has not its equal in the world!

PIMPLES ON THE FACE, MASCULINE SKIN, GROSS SURFACE.

Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.

If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "mercurial lozenges," called "medicated lozenges," "vermifuges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell, invariably, when worms are present, or let me say to parents, that this salve will always tell if a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE,

No man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll along over the Heavens,—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all infirmities of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then. JAMES McALISTER & Co.

CAUTION.—"No Ointment will be genuine unless the names of JAMES MCALISTER, or JAMES MCALISTER & Co., are WRITTEN with a PEN upon EVERY label."

Now we hereby offer a reward of $500 to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment

April 3d, 1846.—[30

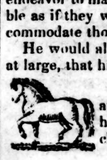
The above Ointment is for sale in Wilmington, at the CHRONICLE OFFICE.

Price 50 cents for the large, and 25 cents for the small bottles.

Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he will remove on the 15th of OCTOBER NEXT, to the house adjoining to and one door North of the *Hanover House*, on Front street, where he will be prepared to receive those who may favor him with a call. His terms will be moderate, and he will endeavor to make *transient* boarders as comfortable as if they were at home. He can always accommodate those who may have horses.

He would also inform his friends and the public at large, that his



Livery Stables

are in good order, and that careful hostlers will always be ready to take charge of Horses.

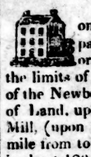
He keeps constantly on hand. *HORSES and BUGGIES* for hire

DAVID THALLY

N. B—*Drovers* can be well accommodated.

September 26th, 1845. 2-12m

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.



THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, the following parcels of Real Estate, viz: Fifteen or twenty Lots, situated just outside the limits of the corporation, and on the East side of the Newbern Road. Also, three thousand acres of Land, upon which there is a Saw and Grist Mill, (upon an improved principle,) about one mile from town, on the Newbern Road. There is about 180 acres of cleared land. The balance is well timbered with Oak, Cypress and Pine here are also nine tasks of Turpentine Boxes already cut upon it; besides about as many more as yet untapped. Also a good Brick-Yard. Also a tract of land on the Sound, adjoining the lands of Dr. John Hill containing about 225 acres. Upon this property, there is a considerable amount of stock, consisting of Hogs, Cattle, &c., which will be disposed of with the property. Also, two Houses and Lots where the subscriber now lives.

MILES COSTIN.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept 11, 1846 52 tf

House and Lot For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous of removing into the country, offers for sale his House and Lot, situated on Dock street. The House has five comfortable rooms, four with fire-places, with all necessary out-buildings attached. The Lot is 66 by 165 ft., well improved with shade trees, and an excellent well of water in the yard. ALSO, another Lot adjoining, highly improved for a garden, 66 by 165 ft., which is an excellent building Lot. The situation is very healthy and pleasant, both in winter and summer seasons.

Terms will be made easy to the purchaser with warrantee title. I. PETERSON.

Sept. 4th, 1846.—[51-tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed at the last term of the County Court, an Inspector of Naval Stores, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. He feels truly grateful to his old customers, friends, and the public in general, for past favors, and trusts by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JESSE BOWDEN.

M18, 1846 26-1y

Boot and Shoe Store.

THE undersigned having bought out the entire stock of Mr. James Punderford, solicits the patronage of the citizens of Wilmington and the adjoining counties, at Mr. Punderford's

OLD STAND,

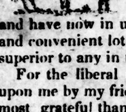
where he will keep a full and splendid assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

of all qualities, and at prices that must give satisfaction. He will leave in a few days for the Northern cities, where he intends to replenish the present stock on hand, from the first makers there and in Europe. CHAS. BLAKESLEE.

Wilmington, June 12, 1846 39-6m

LIVERY STABLES.



SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last, I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25 1844. —[6-tf.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned having been elected Inspectors of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS, beg leave to inform the makers of Tar and Turpentine, that they have associated themselves together, under the name and style of

LARKINS & CORBETT,

for the transaction of the Inspection business, and that they respectfully solicit a liberal share of their patronage; and promise, by industry, punctuality and fidelity, to endeavor to merit their favor.

Consignments to them shall meet with prompt dispatch.

☞ Office in Mr. Nutt's building, Water street, up stairs. WM. R. LARKINS,
JAS. L CORBETT.

Wilmington, N. C., M27. 1846 28-1y

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR THE REMOVAL & PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, or habit of the system, viz:—

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, Exposure, or Imprudence in Life.—Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders.

THE VALUE of this preparation is now widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is not local in its operation, but general, expending thro gh the whole system. It neutralizes the poisonous elements in the blood, and restores a healthy tone to the organs which generate that fluid. In scrofulous and all external disorders, the result is a rapid healing of the sores and pustules; in rheumatism, and other painful affections of the muscular fibre a speedy removal of the pain, and in all cases, a renewal of strength, keeping pace with the retreat of the disease from the system. It is put up in a highly concentrated form for convenience and portability, & when diluted according to the directions, each bottle will make six times the quantity, equal to one quart, and is then superior in point of strength to the generality of patent medicines by a great deal. The proprietors are almost daily receiving testimonials of the most respectable character, testifying to its great value as an active and curative medicine.

The following interesting case is presented, and the reader is invited to its careful perusal. Comment on such evidence is unnecessary.

NEWARK, N. J., March 12, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Mr. Oliver's child, of this place, was attacked with scrofula when two years old, which soon reduced her to a mere skeleton. The disease pervaded the whole system, and manifested itself in a malignant sores on the head, body and limbs. Different physicians in Newark, Belleville and New York, prescribed for her at various times, but finally gave up the case as perfectly hopeless. At length Mr. Oliver was induced to try your Sarsaparilla, and accordingly procured four bottles, which was sparingly administered, with many interruptions, yet with the most decided benefit. About two months ago I become acquainted with the circumstances of the case. The child, who is now aged four years, was one complete mass of disease, and incapable of using any of her limbs. Her body was swollen to nearly twice its natural size; the head, limbs, and body were almost entirely covered with large sores. She was unable to move, and would take no notice of any thing, only to shrink from being touched even by her mother. The disease, at the same time, was equally severe inwardly, attended with bloody evacuations every few hours. They procured some more of the sarsaparilla, and before she had taken one bottle she could sit down from the floor, and creep across the room. She has now just finished taking the second bottle, and the sores are nearly all healed, the limbs are restored to their natural use, she is quite cheerful, and is fast improving in health.

Very respectfully yours, C. J. WYNER,
Sec. of Youth's State Tem. Soc.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Berrian, who has been afflicted for several years with Scrofulous ulcers. Dyspepsia, &c., and recently with an affection of the Throat and Chest:

BAILEYSBURG, VA., Dec. 13th, 1845.

Messrs A. B. & D. Sands:—Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and fever were frequently so blended together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, & my throat is now well; I am free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend,

LOUISA R. BEVAN.

For farther particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-st. N. Y.

Sold also by WM SHAW, Wilmington; E. J. Hale, Fayetteville; I. Dicoway, Newbern; Williams, Haywood & Co, Raleigh, N. C; E. B. Rothmaler, Georgetown, S. C.; Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

MEDICAL CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Onslow county, that they have entered into co-partnership for the practice of Medicine, under the firm of LANGDON & COWAN. They will attend to the practice of the profession in all its branches. They have located themselves at Jacksonville, where they can always be found when not professionally engaged.

SAMUEL LANGDON,
WILLIAM D. COWAN.

June 5, 1846. 38-tf

CARRIAGES.

Market Street, about 300 Yards above the Episcopal Church.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of

CARRIAGES,

of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,

Coaches, Barouches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, May 8, 1846. 34-1y

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, *Head & Foot Stones, &c.*

THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, N C, Feb 13, 1946 22-1y

CHEAP DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING STORE,

Wilmington, N. C.

TELLER

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has received, and is constantly receiving, a *NEW STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS*, consisting of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

He would also beg leave to call the attention of the LADIES to his beautiful stock of

FANCY GOODS,

Of the latest styles and patterns, which will rival with any to be found in the Southern countries. COUNTRY MERCHANTS would do well to call and examine his stock and prices.

September 25, 1846 2-tf

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

FIRST DOOR IN R. W. BROWN'S NEW BUILDING, ON FRONT STREET, A FEW DOORS FROM MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now opening a very large and general assortment of ***Dry Goods***, among which are,

Superfine Broad Cloths	Table and Bird Eye Diapers
Beaver and Pilot do	8-4 brown Damask do
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres	8-4 Damask table cloths
Satinets and Kentucky Jeans	Bleached & br shirtings and sheetings
Bl'k Satin Cut Velvet and other Vestings	Turkey Red cotton
Canvass and Padding	Cross Creek Factory do
8 4, 10-4 and 12-4 Bed Blankets, some very fine.	30 32 & 34 inch Umbrellas
Negro blankets, a large supply	A large supply of Looking Glasses
Red and white Flannel	Coat Pant & Vest Buttons Pearl do
Carpeting, a large supply	Silk Twist and patent Thread
Bed Ticking and Apron checks	Silk and cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs &c &c. &c.
Irish Linen and Lawns	
Cravats and Scarfs	

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Plain black silks	Plaid and striped Muslins
Colored, plain & striped silks	Jaconet and Cambric do
Bombazines, a large supply	1200 Linen do hdk